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Vietnam Denies Its Troops Deep Inside Cambodia

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 29 (WP) — Vietnam denied tonight reports that it had launched a major invasion of Cambodia, while diplomatic sources here and in Bangkok said large numbers of Vietnamese troops were still in Cambodia but apparently pursuing limited aims.

Western and Thai sources said that although some forward elements of a large Vietnamese force had penetrated deeper than ever before in the seven-month-old war with Cambodia, the bulk of the invading troops were only a few miles inside the border. Hanoi seemed to be using the troops backed by artillery and some tanks and aircraft to find and wipe out Cambodian border units which had been raiding Vietnam.

In denying its forces had invaded Cambodia in force, Radio Hanoi said Vietnamese defenders had driven Cambodian raiders back across the border, "killing hundreds" and capturing many others. Many weapons and ammunition had been seized, the broadcast said.

"Many Regiments"

The broadcast said: "In recent days a big Kampuchean (Cambodian) force consisting of many regiments continuously attacked many areas in Vietnamese territory in Tay Ninh, Long An, Anging and Kien Giang provinces." The official Vietnamese news agency reported Tuesday that "the people and armed forces" of those border provinces had "put out of action" two invading Cambodian battalions and "badly mauled" two other battalions and one regiment.

Although the radio said its forces had "hurled" invading Cambodian troops back a good distance from the border line, it said reports that "70,000 to 80,000 Vietnamese troops" had penetrated 30 to 35 miles into Cambodia, were "a completely groundless fabrication."



Troops and police guard the scene of yesterday's explosion at the Jerusalem central market.

Bomb in Jerusalem's Central Market Kills Two

By Christopher Wren

JERUSALEM, June 29 (NYT) — Two persons were killed and at least 35 others injured today when a bomb exploded to have been hidden inside a crate of tomatoes exploded in the central market in Jerusalem.

According to a police spokesman, the "large explosive device" went off at 10:30 a.m. at the Mahaneh Yehuda market. Border police who rushed to the site speculated that the bomb had been tucked inside the crate in Arab Jerusalem before it was delivered to the market, which is located on the Jewish side.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin called the attack "a revolting crime perpetrated by a cruel enemy," UPI reported, but in rejecting Egyptian calls for return of territory seized in 1967, he said, "Please come back to the table. Let us renew the negotiations."

A few hours after the explosion, news agencies in Beirut reported that a Palestinian group had taken responsibility for the attack. The Palestinian news agency Wafa attributed it to a commando unit named after the late Ali Nasser Yassin. Mr. Yassin had been the chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Kuwait until he was shot down two weeks ago in what was believed to be factional Palestinian strife.

Casualty Reports

There were conflicting reports on the number of casualties in today's explosion in Jerusalem. Israeli radio reports at one point put the total of wounded as high as 47. But a spokesman at police headquarters this evening said there were 37 casualties from the blast, of which two were fatal.

The two killed in today's explosion were identified as Tzvi Goldberg, 70, and Shimon Char, 23, both of Jerusalem. They were buried before sundown today on the Mount of Olives, with Jerusalem's mayor Teddy Kollek and other prominent Israeli officials attending.

The other casualties were evacuated to four different hospitals. By this evening, 16 persons were said to be still hospitalized.

The bombing took place the day before the arrival of U.S. Vice President Mondale, and was likely to strengthen Israeli resolve not to make any concessions on the issue.

West Sets Up \$1-Billion Aid For Zambia

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, June 29 (NYT) — The United States and a group consisting mostly of other Western industrial nations today launched a \$1-billion rescue operation for the financially troubled black African copper-mining country of Zambia, which is playing a central role in efforts to promote a peaceful settlement in neighboring Rhodesia.

After the first meeting here of the World Bank's newly formed consultative group for Zambia, at which the rescue plan was discussed, Zambian Finance Minister John M. Mwanakatwe, gave a categorical assurance that the government of President Kenneth Kaunda will not default on the roughly \$1.2 billion it owes foreign governments and banks.

"We will continue to honor our debts as we have done throughout our 13 years of independence," Mr. Mwanakatwe said.

This is the third time this month that the United States and its allies have gone in to rescue a moderate pro-Western African country from the brink of bankruptcy.

In Brussels, three weeks ago, the United States and its allies offered President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire \$120 million in emergency assistance following an attack by leftist rebels against his country's copper mines, and promised additional aid if he accepts economic reforms worked out by the International Monetary Fund.



Kenneth Kaunda

More recently, the major Western industrial powers agreed to provide Egypt with the \$1 billion it needs to avoid bankruptcy this year, after President Anwar Sadat had also accepted IMF supervision of his country's economy.

These financial rescue operations, for which Sudan and Ghana are widely expected to be the next candidates, reflect Western concern at the Soviet Union's growing influence in Africa, as well as fears that a world financial crisis could result if developing countries start defaulting on the huge foreign debts they have amassed since the oil price increase of 1973.

But they also illustrate an important contrast between the Western and the Soviet approaches to Africa, according to Western officials here. While the Soviet Union can offer developing countries little besides military hardware, the West hopes to show that it can provide more lasting benefits by helping them improve their economic performance.

"Longer Term Advantages"

As the influential London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies argued in a report on Soviet influence in Africa last month, "the West should seek to establish a framework for continuous dialogue with the developing world which, by pointing to the link between economic performance and security, would emphasize the longer term advantages of economic assistance over the short-term ones of military support."

After today's meeting of potential aid donors to Zambia, World Bank Vice President Willie Wapenhans, who chaired the gathering, said he is "confident" Zambia will now get the \$1 billion it needs over the next three years, although no specific new aid pledges were given.

The Zambian finance minister also said he was sure that the "sympathy and understanding" shown for Zambia's problems "will soon be translated into reality."

Earlier this year, when today's rescue operation was first discussed, Zambia agreed to put its economy under IMF surveillance in return for a \$290-million three year loan. Since then it has collected a further \$230 million in new aid pledges from the U.S., Britain and Germany, leaving it about \$480 million short of the \$1 billion target.

As a major copper producer, Zambia has been badly hit by the collapse of copper prices. But UN sanctions against the breakaway regime of Premier Ian Smith in neighboring Rhodesia have also cut off Zambia's usual access to the sea, making importing and exporting difficult. Today's Western aid effort is thus partly in compensation for Zambia's compliance with these sanctions.

But diplomats here point out that this aid is also reinforcing a government in Zambia that provides bases for most of the black rebels now fighting in Rhodesia and has influence with their leadership in the current efforts to promote a peaceful settlement.

At Annual Comecon Conference East Europe Premiers Air Grievances

By David Andelman

BELGRADE, June 29 (NYT) — First, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu opened the Romanian-American joint economic council in a mountain resort. Then he flew back to Bucharest to inaugurate the annual meeting of Comecon, the East European Common Market.

It was a curious juxtaposition this week. And it pointed up the conflicts that are developing in the 3-decade-old Council on Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon.

There was a striking issue: Vietnam today became the tenth member of Comecon, thus confirming its integration into the Soviet sphere of economic and political influence.

The proposal to admit Vietnam was ratified unanimously by the Comecon council's annual meeting of the nine premiers, a communiqué said.

But business was the main business. By tonight, at the end of the 3-day meeting, some of the strains had been papered over in a vaguely worded statement.

There was, it said, agreement on long-range economic planning in a number of key areas — fuel, energy, nuclear power, agriculture and machine-building. Still to come are plans for consumer goods production and transportation.

But it was clear to diplomats and economists of both East and West that the problems the Soviet Union is having with its economic allies are only just beginning.

The key problem is one that has haunted the grouping for nearly 20 years — how much freedom each member should have to pursue its own economic course, in terms of the pace and variety of industrialization, the role of agriculture, and especially the choice of the Soviet Union or the West as principal trading partner.

At the annual meeting, the Soviet Union and the West as principal trading partner.

Washington, June 29 — Vice President Mondale briefed congressional leaders before leaving today on a four-day Middle East trip to meet with leaders of Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Mondale said that he will consult Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to review political problems involved in resuming Israeli-Egyptian peace talks.

Some officials in the region have speculated that Mr. Mondale would take with him a new U.S. proposal for the negotiations, but that was denied by senior State Department officials.

Mondale Briefs Leaders Before Trip to Mideast

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Geneva Conference Would Have 37 Members 4 Powers Back Bigger Arms Talk Panel

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 29 (NYT) — Four of the nuclear powers have reached agreement on revamping the Geneva Disarmament Conference, which has been the main international disarmament negotiating body for 15 years but continues to be boycotted by France and China.

The new agreement was worked out by representatives of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. If approved by Third World countries, it will enable the current General Assembly to end its five-week disarmament session with at least one accomplishment.

In essence, the four have agreed to eliminate the existing arrangement under which the United States and the Soviet Union act as co-chairmen of the 31-member negotiating body, a structure that many here have said has led to Soviet-U.S. domination. The membership of the negotiating body would be increased to 37, presumably by the addition of more Third World members, and closer links would be established between the United Nations and the now virtually autonomous Geneva forum.

to it. China has been saying in the Assembly that it wants a complete reorganization of the Geneva machinery, and in any case Peking is not regarded as likely to join in disarmament negotiations for some time, although it is clearly demonstrating more interest in doing so eventually.

That the four big powers did agree on a forum for future arms talks was regarded by many here as a significant development, and some diplomats remarked that it had been many years since all were engaged in such a joint effort.

In agreeing to reconstitute the Geneva body, the four insisted, however, that the new body to take over in January should continue the practice of conducting its work by consensus and not by voting.

The other casualties were evacuated to four different hospitals. By this evening, 16 persons were said to be still hospitalized.

The bombing took place the day before the arrival of U.S. Vice President Mondale, and was likely to strengthen Israeli resolve not to make any concessions on the issue.

EEC, U.S. Said to Agree on Nuclear-Fuel Supplies

PARIS, June 29 (NYT) — Western Europe and the Carter administration have reached a preliminary agreement on a two-week debate by calling for tighter safeguards for U.S.-supplied nuclear reactor fuel. French officials say.

The dispute led the United States to cancel new supplies to its European allies in April. Now a compromise settlement has been worked out between President Carter, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, these sources say.

Under the agreement, reached at a NATO meeting in Washington last month, France will permit the Common Market's executive commission to open preliminary talks with the Carter administration on bringing the existing supply agreement into line with the recently approved U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act.

promptly lift the embargo on further sale of nuclear reactor fuels to the nine Common Market countries. It imposed the embargo on April 10 — after first rushing through 17 orders already in the pipeline, to insure that European power reactors did not come to an abrupt halt.

As a result of the agreement, Western Europe, which gets all its highly enriched uranium fuel and about half its less-enriched fuel from the United States, will be assured of adequate supplies for the foreseeable future. Mr. Carter will be able to attend a meeting of Western leaders in Bonn next month free from the shadow of this quarrel.

Still, officials caution here that opening talks does not mean a final agreement is assured. And they warn that Europe's differences with the United States over energy are still likely to loom large at the Bonn conference, particularly after the Senate vote Tuesday preventing Mr. Carter from imposing a tax on oil imports, as Europeans want.

Mankind Is Gradually Running Out of Space in Space

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — One of the technical absurdities of the space age is approaching: Man is gradually running out of space in some of the vast areas of outer space.

The apparent contradiction is not only very real but also very down to earth and is helping to set where nations against the have nots, the large countries against the small, and even the Chinese against the Russians.

The turf being wrangled over is an imaginary line at an altitude of 23,300 miles above the equator where the nations are placed exactly right, remain fixed above a certain point on the terrain below because the rate of rotation of the spacecraft exactly matches that of the earth.

The position is called the geosynchronous or geostationary orbit and is vital because a spacecraft on this imaginary line above the equator is able to act as a relay station by picking up signals sent to it by a ground station, amplifying them and beaming them back to receivers spread over vast land masses below.

Geosynchronous communications satellites entered commercial use in 1965 and, according to the latest box score of the North American Air Defense Command, there are 108 vehicles now in that position, including 30 American, 25 Soviet and two West German payloads. The remainder is debris.

"We are populating the geosynchronous orbit and, even as long as it is — 165,000 miles — it is a closed finite loop in which only so many satellites will fit," said Stephen Doyle, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's deputy assistant administrator for international affairs.

Mr. Doyle said that while about 100 vehicles placed on so long a line might not seem like many there were optimum segments of this equatorial band that had more satellites than others.

"This really is a resource allocation problem," Mr. Doyle added, noting that the "crowding" was

taking place on those segments of the line that are used by satellites serving domestic American users, and those between the United States and Western Europe.

Along some segments of the line there also is frequency crowding, that is, some radio signals stemming from satellite-based relays are interfering with others.

Radio astronomers, for example, are complaining that their search for extraterrestrial life is being hampered because the frequencies they are monitoring for signals from other civilizations are being invaded by signals from local spacecraft.

One attempt at settling the division of space for satellite television broadcasts along the line above the equator occurred last year when all countries were decided for all parts of the world, except the Americas. The United States refused to agree to fixed allocations of so many television channels per country, as has happened in other parts of the world.

The U.S. position at the Geneva Space Broadcasting Conference was that flexibility was needed to allow changes to be made as new technology broadens the amount and nature of the broadcasting that can be done from space.

Diplomats of some Third World nations have expressed concern that the developed nations such as the United States and the Soviet Union could employ spacecraft to beam propaganda into television sets not only in their territory but

also over the rest of the world. This is technically feasible and is going on today on a very limited basis. Chinese experts complained last year that broadcasts from a Soviet spacecraft were being picked up by television sets in China contrary to international agreements.

The underdeveloped nations want to make sure that they have access to the same technology as a means of preventing what some have referred to as "imperialism of the mind."

Salonika Is Jolted By 3 Medium Quakes

ATHENS, June 29 (UPI) — Three medium-sized tremors today shook the industrial city of Salonika, where a quake last week killed 51 persons and injured more than 100.

Witnesses said that the shocks spread fear through citizens still camped out in parks and fields, and people dashed out of shops and offices. But there were no reports of casualties or new damage.

—PAUL LEWIS

UN's Outer-Space Committee Studies Moon Mining, Pollution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 29 (UPI) — The chairman of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Peter Jankowitsch of Austria, has opened a two-week debate by calling for a decade "in which we really begin to push forward the frontiers of our planet."

The 47-nation committee will discuss such topics as mining the moon, how to keep nuclear satellites from polluting the atmosphere and defining the inner limit of outer space. The committee session began Tuesday.

U.S. representative Gerald Helman said that the Carter administration hoped that the conference would reaffirm "the fundamental right to acquire data from space and also that no state may claim sovereignty over any portion of outer space or celestial bodies."

The committee will study ways of spreading the benefits of satellite technology. About 2,000 objects have been sent into orbit since the first Soviet Sputnik was launched on Oct. 4, 1957.

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China did not join in the four powers' private drafting session, which continued until 3 a.m. yesterday, but according to Western members the Chinese were shown a draft and did not raise objections.

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Unconditional Talks

Eritrean Guerrillas Make Peace Offer to Ethiopia

BEIRUT, June 29 (UPI) — Eritrean guerrilla forces today offered unconditional peace talks to end their 17-year war for Ethiopia's strategic northeast province.

Although warning that they still were ready to fight if Ethiopia did not accept the peace offer, the two main Eritrean guerrilla groups said for the first time that they were ready "for negotiations without preconditions by either side." The

statement was distributed at a news conference in Beirut.

Arab diplomats said that the announcement by leaders of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council and the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front — also signaling the formation of a "joint political command" — was the result of mediation by Moscow, Cuba, Southern Yemen and Palestinian leaders.

Both the Eritreans and Addis Ababa have close ties with the Kremlin, which has poured millions of dollars worth of arms into Ethiopia in the last year.

The guerrillas' peace offer was hammered out at a June 21 meeting in Southern Yemen, the groups' leaders said, and followed a visit to Moscow by ELF-RC chief Ahmed Nasser earlier in the month.

Denying recent press reports, EPLF leader Ramadan Ahmed Nur said that despite Moscow's ties with Ethiopian strongman Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, neither Soviet nor Cuban forces were involved in the fighting in Eritrea.

"Further escalation does not serve the interests of either side," Mr. Nasser said. "We want to tell the world we are not warmongers and are ready for peace if the other side reciprocates."

But Mr. Nur, EPLF chief, added, "If they [the Ethiopians] try to exercise violence, we are ready for violence." An apparent reference to what the guerrillas say is a mounting Ethiopian air and ground offensive in the province.

Arab diplomats close to the Eritreans said it was understood that Addis Ababa had agreed in principle to negotiations and that the talks on "the form of eventual Eritrean self-determination" could begin sometime next month.

The diplomats said that the ELF-RC, the largest guerrilla group, had agreed to the negotiating option after secret contacts between the EPLF and Addis Ababa in the last year. The EPLF had paved the way for negotiations, they said, by dropping earlier demands for immediate independence for Eritrea in favor of "eventual self-determination."

Los Angeles Times

UN Study Finds Birthrate Starts to Slow in World

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 29 (NYT) — The United Nations, in a guardedly optimistic report on world population trends, has concluded that the rate of growth is "starting to slow down."

"There are clear signs of a decline in fertility," Raphael Salas, executive director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, reported, on the basis of information from more than 70 countries.

"Since the 1960s, birthrates have fallen by approximately 15 percent in some three to four dozen countries," Mr. Salas said. These countries had roughly half of the population of the developing world.

In China, analysts estimated the decline in the birthrate in the last two decades at about 20 percent. The report said that if true, this would indicate "a major transfor-

mation of fertility patterns" in the world's most populous nation.

It said that UN data pointed to a decline in fertility of 10 percent in India and 10 percent to 15 percent in Indonesia in the last decade.

Growth Continues

In Latin America, recent indications suggested that traditionally high fertility rates had been reversed in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Mexico.

However, Mr. Salas cautioned that the world must still expect a big increase in population. He predicted that world population would rise from the present 4 billion to at least 5.8 billion by the year 2000, and that increases in some countries with limited resources would have "awesome" consequences.

Only 8 of 144 countries surveyed by the United Nations restrict access to modern birth control methods in any way, Mr. Salas said in the annual report, prepared for a meeting in Geneva of the governing council of the UN Development Program. In some countries contraceptives cannot be sold. In a few, including Saudi Arabia, mere possession of contraceptives is an offense.

The study does not name the eight countries, but officials said that besides Saudi Arabia, those restricting access to birth control measures were Burma, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Laos, Malawi and Syria.

In the others, the report said, the United Nations was able to provide funds for programs, many of them carried out by the International Planned Parenthood Federation or local agencies.

Lisbon Aide in London

LONDON, June 29 (UPI) — Portuguese Foreign Minister Vitor S. Machado arrived today for talks with the British government, centered on Portugal's application for membership in the European Economic Community and the planned visit to Britain of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes in November.

Senate Urges Cuba Censure

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI) — The Senate yesterday urged President Carter to break existing diplomatic and economic relations with Cuba until its military forces leave Africa.

It voted 53-29 to add a nonbinding amendment to that effect to a \$1.9 billion State Department authorization bill. It also backed off from a reassertion of a congressional role in foreign policy, refusing to restrict Mr. Carter's right to conclude executive agreements with other countries without the two-thirds Senate vote required to ratify a treaty.

Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., who introduced the Cuba measure, said that Cuba is seeking an increased flow of U.S. dollars through trade. "Mr. Castro must be told," he said, "that Cuban forces cannot go marauding through Africa without sacrificing the free lunch that he is apparently seeking at home."



WIDE INTEREST — Daughter Amy Carter is all eyes, ears and yawns as President Carter speaks at the White House Rose Garden Wednesday. The president was outlining the U.S. role in the International Year of the Child 1979. Next to Amy is mother Rosalynn Carter.

Rightists Warn of 'Extermination Plot'

Lebanese Hint Syria Killed 36 Catholics

BEIRUT, June 29 (AP) — The leader of one of Lebanon's largest Christian factions implied that Syria was responsible for the massacre of 36 Catholics in Eastern Lebanon. Another Christian leader warned of a "plot to exterminate Lebanese Christians."

Former President Camille Chamoun, whose National Liberal Party is the second-largest Christian group in Lebanon, said that "non-Lebanese and noncivilian plainclothesmen" raided four Christian villages in the Bekaa Valley 60 miles east of Beirut Tuesday night, dragged 38 men from their homes and pulled out under tank cover.

"Shortly after midday, the bodies of 36 detainees were found in a nearby forest," Mr. Chamoun reported. "They were all machine-gunned and the corpses bore the scars of severe physical torture." He said the two others were missing.

Phalangists Killed

Informed sources said that all three rounded up were members of the Phalange Party, a largest Christian faction, suspected of taking part in the attack. A Christian leader, former President Ezzeddine, said that the Phalangists killed

Invasion Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

trigger Phnom Penh's deep fear of alleged Vietnamese ambitions to take over all of Indochina. Analysts here, while noting the reports of new movements by veterans of the war against South Vietnam, said they were doubtful the Vietnamese would go very far during the rainy season and at a time of great tension on its northern border with China.

In Washington, the Voice of America report yesterday, quoting U.S. officials as saying that as many as 80,000 Vietnamese troops were involved in an offensive in Cambodia, brought a quick rebuttal from the State Department and an equally sharp defense from VOA's director.

"We are confident of our facts and our sources and we never claimed to speak for the government of the United States," said VOA Director Peter Strauss. "We are satisfied with our news and its objectivity."

Hanoi Assaults Peking

HONG KONG, June 29 (UPI) — Hanoi accused Peking today of deepening the rift in relations between the two Communist neighbors by sending ships to evacuate Chinese nationals from Vietnam. The charges were made in Hanoi's Communist Party daily, Nhan Dan.

Ethiopia Reports Slaying Attempts

NAIROBI, June 29 (UPI) — Addis Ababa radio said today that would-be assassins had tried to kill Ethiopian ruler Mengistu Haile Mariam nine times since September.

It said that the first four attempts took place in September, and three of the persons involved were recruits of the Eritrean Liberation Front.

Frangieh, who is Syria's staunchest Lebanese ally.

Mr. Frangieh's son, Tony, his daughter-in-law, 3-year-old granddaughter and 35 militiamen were killed in the attack. The former president vowed revenge.

The Phalange Party, through its official Beirut newspaper Al Amal, warned today that armed rebellion may follow the massacre, the second such raid in a month.

'Liquidation' Plan

Yesterday's massacre "was a prelude for a plan to liquidate us," the largest rightist political party said. "But we can make our cause greater and graver than the Palestine question."

The Phalangists did not say against whom they would revolt, but they implied that it would be against the Syrian Army, which controls 80 percent of Lebanon.

Phalangist chief Pierre Gemayel said that the massacre was "part of a plot to exterminate Christians," and his party newspaper warned that no power can liquidate the Phalange. "On the contrary," it said, "we can enter the game of toppling regimes."

President Elias Sarkis, a Christian with no militia who is dependent on the support of the 25,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon, met with the Cabinet in Beirut to discuss the new crisis. A government spokesman said he spoke twice with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad last night.

12 Dutch Travelers Fly Charter To U.S. for Less Than 50 Cents

AMSTERDAM, June 29 (AP) — Twelve Dutch passengers flew from here yesterday for less than a half dollar each on charter flights to the United States, a travel agency said.

The travelers boarded flights to Detroit and Chicago. The agency said it offered the fare of one guilder (about 45 cents), to passengers willing to fill up empty seats on its charter flights.

Tuesday, the Grefco Co. of Amsterdam sold one-guilder rights to 48 persons, who left for New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco. A company spokesman said the offer would be valid until Aug. 1.

Spokesman for the Dutch Civil Aviation Board said Dutch authorities have given travel organizations permission to set whatever price they like for unused seats on partially filled charter flights, so long as no more than 10 percent of an aircraft's seating capacity is involved. The experiment will last until Sept. 15.

The one-guilder passengers waited for hours at the airport before being allocated space on an outgoing aircraft. "They don't mind too much where they go in the States as long as they get there for one guilder," a company spokesman said. "The one guilder also covers their meals on board," he added.

Spain Called a Bargain

LONDON, June 29 (UPI) — Despite a 25 percent inflation rate Spain is still the best bet for a vacation, a survey by Lloyd's Bank reported yesterday.

A dinner of steak and french fried potatoes in Spain cost just \$1.90, in Greece \$4.84, in Italy \$4.19, and in Portugal \$2.52. In the South of France the same meal cost \$4.97, in New York \$6.80, and in London \$5.32, the survey showed.

Carter Aides Push Repeal Of Turkey Weapons Ban

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI) — The Carter administration continued its congressional lobbying yesterday for lifting the arms embargo on Turkey as top civilian and military leaders made the case before a generally sympathetic Senate Armed Services Committee.

Only Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, expressed skepticism about the need for Turkey to receive more U.S. weapons than it already has been getting under the relief features of the embargo imposed in 1975.

After Defense Secretary Harold Brown said that Turkey has gotten \$425 million in the last three years and two months despite the embargo, Sen. Culver questioned whether it would be in the national interests of either the United States or Turkey to provide anymore weaponry. "What kind of wish list are we confronting?" he asked.

Sen. Culver also noted that during the embargo, Turkey had received \$30 million in U.S. arms from a NATO purchasing agency called NAMSA, for North Atlantic Military Supply Agency.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Brown said that the Carter administration, after learning last year about the NAMSA purchases for Turkey, charged that amount against the limit of \$175 million a year for Turkish arms purchases allowed under the embargo.

Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO commander, said under questioning by Sen. Culver that he "was not aware of" NAMSA's purchasing for Turkey. Later he warned that if the arms embargo is not lifted Turkey might by late summer eject the rest of the U.S. forces in that country.

Gen. David Jones, newly named chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the committee that if more arms are not sold to Turkey its forces will deteriorate. "The implications of such a posture would be grave," Gen. Jones said. "not only for Turkey, but for Greece, NATO and the U.S."

Secret Negotiations With U.S.

S. Africa May Sign A-Treaty

By Milton R. Benjamin

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — The United States and South Africa are engaged in intensive negotiations that the Carter Administration hopes will result in South Africa's agreement — perhaps by the end of the week — to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

U.S. Ambassador Gerard Smith, the administration's top negotiator of nuclear agreements, arrived in Pretoria Sunday to open secret talks with South African leaders. His presence in South Africa became known yesterday.

South African agreement to sign the treaty — which formally commits states without nuclear weapons not to build them, and to accept mandatory international safeguards on all their peaceful nuclear facilities — would represent a dramatic triumph for nonproliferation efforts.

The Carter administration has been particularly anxious to persuade South Africa to sign the treaty in view of the highly publicized scare last August over indications that South Africa might be preparing to test a nuclear weapon.

Intention Denied

South Africa denied any intention of producing or testing nuclear devices, but most experts believe that South Africa has the ability to build them — if it has not already done so.

Neither U.S. nor South African officials would provide any details of the negotiations now underway. But informed sources said Mr. Smith was trying to work out an arrangement under which South Africa would promise to sign the treaty in return for U.S. agreement to provide nuclear fuel for South Africa's research and power reactors.

While some sources suggested that a final agreement might not be concluded this week, they noted that the administration's decision to send Mr. Smith — who negotiated the first strategic-arms-limitation treaty with the Soviet Union — attested to the advanced state of the talks.

Officials also observed that the United States has some leverage in this affair. The Carter Administration has been stalling ever since it took office on supplying a shipment of 57 pounds of highly enriched weapons-grade uranium that South Africa needs for its Safar 1 nuclear-research reactor at Pelindaba.

Power-Plant Fuel

South Africa has also been informed that U.S. firms will not be allowed to provide the slightly enriched uranium hexafluoride needed to operate two nuclear power plants now under construction outside Cape Town unless Pretoria signs the treaty.

South African Prime Minister John Vorster has repeatedly stated that his country is only interested "in the peaceful applications of nuclear power," and officials have also stressed that South Africa does not object to the principle of nonproliferation.

Both South Africa's objections to the treaty — and the concern in the United States and other countries over South Africa's nuclear program — have centered on South Africa's secret uranium-enrichment plant at Pelindaba.

The small experimental plant, which was completed in 1976, is presently capable of enriching small amounts of uranium using a new process South Africa developed.

Not Inspected

The facility is currently not subject to international safeguards or inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. While it is not known whether weapons-grade uranium can be — or is being — produced at Pelindaba at present, South Africa earlier this year announced plans to convert it into a plant capable of producing enriched uranium in commercial quantities.

The United States wants to see the Pelindaba enrichment plant placed under "full-scope" safeguards that would allow South Africa to produce enriched uranium for power plants, but prevent production of weapons-grade uranium. On the other hand, expresses concern that its "unique" process may be stolen.

\$1 Billion For Zambia

(Continued from Page 1)

note a settlement between them and the government in Salisbury.

Meanwhile, as the United States and its allies were planning new aid for Zambia, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported that Western governmental aid to the developing world continued to decline last year, largely because of reduced commitments by its three richest members, the United States, West Germany and Japan.

Although the Western industrial countries have agreed in principle to give 0.7 percent of the annual increase in their wealth, as measured by the rise in gross national product, to the developing nations, the figure dropped to 0.31 percent last year from 0.33 in 1976.

And while small countries like The Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden all increased their aid last year, the U.S. contribution was down to 0.22 percent, compared with 0.25 the year before. Germany's contribution also declined from 0.31 to 0.27 percent, while Japan's increased only marginally, from 0.20 percent to 0.21 percent.

5-Year Sentence In N.Y. Slayings

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT) — A 15-year-old Harlem youth who admitted killing two subway passengers and attempting to kill a subway motorist in an eight-day period last March has been sentenced to a maximum of five years in prison.

The sentence, imposed by Judge Edith Miller in Family Court — is the maximum she could impose under state law.

The defendant's name was not disclosed because of his age. Since his arrest last March 31 he has threatened the judge and the prosecutor. He also is alleged to have used a fork to stab in the neck a fellow inmate at the Spofford Juvenile Center after saying, "I'll kill you if you sit down next to me."

Soviet Jew Gets Exile Sentence

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP) — Jewish activist Joseph Begun has been sentenced to three years of internal exile for passport law violations, his wife said today.

Word of the sentence followed Mr. Begun's one-day trial yesterday, at which — according to his wife, Alla — he appeared weak after a 40-day hunger strike.

Mr. Begun, 46, was arrested May 17 outside the Moscow courtroom where rights activist Yuri Orlov was on trial. Mr. Begun has been seeking to emigrate to Israel for the last seven years.

Desai Fires 2 Ministers; Both Criticized Policies

NEW DELHI, June 29 (UPI) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai today fired two top Cabinet ministers including Charan Singh, the second-most powerful man in the government, Information Minister Lal Krishna Advani said.

Mr. Singh, the home minister, and Raj Narain, the health minister, were unanimously voted out at an emergency session of the Cabinet, Mr. Advani said. He refused to give reasons for the dismissals.

Neither Mr. Singh nor Mr. Narain was at the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Singh is recovering from a heart attack at the Surajkund health resort, 20 miles from New Delhi, and Mr. Narain flew to Patna, capital of the eastern state of Bihar, ignoring Mr. Desai's order to attend the Cabinet meeting.

Charged Delay

The Cabinet asked for Mr. Singh's resignation because he called for the "immediate arrest" of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for crimes she allegedly committed during her emergency rule, political sources said. Mr. Singh had accused Mr. Desai indirectly of delaying action against Mrs. Gandhi.

"Many people think that we in the government are a pack of impostor people who cannot govern the country," he said. Mr. Desai said that Mrs. Gandhi be tried for alleged misuse of power during her 21 months of emergency rule that ended with Mr. Desai's Janata Party victory in March last year.

Cabinet sources said that Mr. Singh's statement prompted Mr. Desai to call an emergency session of the Cabinet, where he demanded "stern action" against the minister.

Defied Rally Ban

The Cabinet called for Mr. Narain's resignation because he held a public rally in Simla, capital of the northern state of Himachal Pradesh, in defiance of a government order.

Mr. Narain also denounced members of the ruling Janata Party, the sources said.

The ouster of the two ministers will not endanger Mr. Desai's power in the Janata Party or in the government, they said.

The sources said that Mr. Narain and Mr. Singh at best have the support of 25 of the 300 Janata Party lawmakers in Parliament, which has a total strength of 542.

Several small parties, including leftists, back the prime minister, providing majority support in the government.

Italy's Parliament Votes, Fails to Pick a President

Rome, June 29 (WP) — Italy's Parliament began voting today for a presidential successor to Giovanni Leone, who resigned two weeks ago, but failed to select a candidate acceptable to the country's three major parties and therefore capable of guaranteeing the country a minimum of political stability.

In the first vote by 953 members of Parliament and 58 regional representatives, the ruling Christian Democrats, the Communists and the Socialists each voted for an official party candidate, none of whom won the required 674-vote two-thirds majority and none of whom is a serious contender for president of the republic.

Guido Gonella, a Christian Democrat, received 392 votes; Giorgio Amendola, a Communist, 339; veteran Socialist Pietro Nenni, 388; and neo-Fascist Luigi Cordero, 26 votes. The Liberals, Social Democrats and Republicans handed in blank ballots, while the remaining votes were divided among several write-in candidates, including reporter Camilla Cederna, whose best-selling book about Mr. Leone set in motion many of the charges of corruption that led to his resignation on June 15.

9 to Moro Relatives

Nine votes went to the wife and to the brother of former Premier Aldo Moro, who had been slated for the presidency before he was kidnapped and murdered by leftist terrorists earlier this year.

A second and third ballot have been scheduled for tomorrow, after which only a simple majority of 506 votes theoretically will be required. But the duration of the election will depend on whether the leaders of the three major parties can agree on a joint candidate.

The Communists are particularly eager for a president who is inclined to favor the current Christian Democratic-Communist cooperation that began two years ago and was strengthened in early March when the Communists were allowed, for the first time in 31 years, to give formal support to an Italian government.

But because that government is supported by five parties, neither the Communists nor the Christian Democrats can afford politically to ignore the wishes of the Socialists. And this party, Italy's third-largest with 9.6 percent of the vote, has been insisting that a Socialist be elected president for the first time.

Firm Clasp

King Juan Carlos of Spain introduces Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo to visiting French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during a formal reception Wednesday night at the Oriente Palace in Madrid.

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Race Endorsed as Admissions Factor

Civil Rights Groups Win in Bakke Ruling

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 29 — Allan Bakke will go to medical school. Symbolically, he has registered a triumph for all white persons who believe they have been harmed by special programs giving preference to blacks and members of other racial minorities.

But in practical terms, yesterday's U.S. Supreme Court decision amounted in a number of ways to a substantial victory for civil rights forces.

Although the high court ruled that the admissions program used by the medical school of the University of California, Davis, went too far, a majority of the court also endorsed other admissions programs that give preference to racial minorities without setting aside specific places for them.

Higher Education Only
Further, the court decision was qualified in such a way that its immediate impact will be felt only in the field of higher education. The ruling will not directly affect affirmative-action programs in the field of employment, and it will not affect school desegregation cases or legislative reapportionment.

Justice Lewis Powell Jr., who cast the deciding vote in the Bakke case, wrote that he believes the law, facts and court decisions concerning employment, discrimination, voting rights and school desegregation are different from those involved in university admissions. Thus, for now, even the court's pro-

hibition against quotas appears to apply only to universities.

Speaking for the Carter administration after a meeting at the White House with the president, Attorney General Griffin Bell said: "My general view is that affirmative action has been enhanced."

He indicated that there would be no immediate changes in the more than 100 federal programs that grant some form of preference on the basis of race.

The outcome of the Bakke case was such that everyone was able to find some elements worthy of praise.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish group that had supported Mr. Bakke, called the ruling "a significant victory in the effort to end racial quotas in college admissions."

But Joseph Rauh Jr., the dean of Washington civil rights lawyers, was at least equally jubilant. "They've given us the right to use race as a factor," he said. "That's what we've been fighting for. What more could we ask? If we haven't got the flexibility to make this decision work, then it's our fault."

In fact, some organizations that opposed Mr. Bakke said that they were most worried not about the ruling itself but in the way it might be misperceived.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which supports affirmative action and preferential-admissions programs, admitted that it was fearful that the admission of Mr. Bakke to medical school "will sap

the will of officials responsible for achieving racially integrated enrollment, or even lead them to dismantle affirmative-action plans that would be upheld by the Supreme Court."

Here is a rundown of the way the Bakke ruling dealt with various kinds of programs that give preferences on the basis of race:

• **University admissions:** By ruling that the admissions program of UC-Davis was unlawful, the court struck down all other admissions programs setting a certain, specific number of places for members of racial minorities.

However, a majority of the court approved the more moderate form of racial preference used by Harvard College in its admissions program.

In a friend-of-the-court brief, in which it was joined by Stanford, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard described its admissions program.

When the committee on admissions reviews the large middle group of applicants who are 'admissible' and deemed capable of doing good work in their courses, the race of an applicant may tip the balance in his favor, just as geographical origin or life spent on a farm may tip the balance in other candidates' cases."

Thus, Harvard specifically admits some applicants because of their race, but does not reserve any particular number of places for racial minorities.

While the court approved the Harvard program, at least two

members of the majority that did so wrote that they believe there is little practical difference between what Harvard does and what UC-Davis did.

• **School desegregation:** The Bakke ruling will have no direct impact on school desegregation controversies.

Four members — Justices William Brennan, Harry Blackmun, Byron White and Thurgood Marshall — indicated that they approve the use of racial factors in school desegregation as they do in university admissions.

The four who concluded that universities cannot take race into account — Justices John P. Stevens, Potter Stewart, William Rehnquist and Chief Justice Warren Burger — did not discuss school desegregation in their joint opinion supporting Mr. Bakke.

And Justice Powell said he did not apply "Bakke's" position is wholly dissimilar to that of a pupil bused from his neighborhood school to a comparable school in another neighborhood... he wrote. "[The university] did not arrange for [Bakke] to attend a different medical school in order to desegregate Davis Medical School; instead, it denied him admission and may have deprived him altogether of a medical education."

• **Employment:** Generally, the decision will not disturb those affirmative-action programs by employers that give members of racial minorities preferences on the basis of race.

Once again, four members — Justices Brennan, Marshall, White and Blackmun — said that they believe employers may even go so far as to use quotas as a means of helping minorities overcome discrimination in employment.

But Justice Powell appeared to imply in his opinion that in later court cases he may approve the use of racial preferences in hiring. He quoted approvingly from several lower court decisions in which private employers were required to hire members of racial minorities.

• **Government programs:** The Commerce Department gives special grants to businesses owned by members of racial minorities. The National Science Foundation gives money for science education and training to schools with enrollments that are more than half black or Spanish-speaking. These are merely examples of the wide range of programs in which the U.S. government deliberately aids minority groups.

Mr. Bell said that he has been told there are 100 such U.S. programs. He could not think of one that will be overturned by the Bakke decision, he said.

• **Construction:** In several places across the country, white contractors have filed suit charging that their rights have been violated by a U.S. law requiring that 10 percent of the money on all public-work construction projects be set aside for minority contractors. The Bakke ruling gave no guidance on the validity of this law.

© Los Angeles Times



Allan Bakke smiles for photographers and reporters as he returns from work to his home in Los Altos, Calif., Wednesday.

Estimate by Congress Unit

Study Says N.Y. Blackout In '77 Cost \$310 Million

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — The electrical blackout of New York City last July cost New Yorkers, the state and federal governments and persons across the nation an estimated \$310 million, a congressional study reported yesterday.

That is twice the estimates made immediately after the blackout but far less than speculation of \$1 billion. The blackout, which lasted 25 hours in some areas, cost three times more than a similar incident in 1965.

In what appears to be the most comprehensive analysis yet, the congressional research service of the Library of Congress figured that damage from riots and looting, the cost of government emergency services and other social losses came to \$136.8 million.

The investigators put the economic losses in output, utility costs, spoilage and government costs at \$172.7 million. Of that, \$73.5 million was lost by persons and businesses outside the metropolitan New York area.

The report was prepared at the request of Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., who is chairman of the subcommittee on energy and power. The researchers' sources included the Small Business Administration, insurance companies, the Department of Labor and offices of New York City, Westchester County and New York State.

The report said that Consolidated Edison "was uncooperative" and refused to provide information on total damage claims and lawsuits pending against the company, or on lost revenue, costs of restoring service, and equipment repair or replacement.

The chairman of Con Ed, Charles Luce, has been asked to testify before the subcommittee on July 10.

The report said that 18,000 merchants suffered losses in the riots and looting and that about 80 percent of them were not insured. The greater part of the damage, 55 percent, occurred in Brooklyn, with 25 percent estimated to have taken place in the Bronx and 18 percent in Manhattan. Damage in Queens and Staten Island was said to have been minor.

Of the \$136.8 million in social costs, the riots and looting alone were calculated to have cost \$120 million. Officials of the city calculated that the city government lost \$15 million in expenses and \$19 million in revenue.

The research service contended that economic losses were smaller than they might have been because they were primarily in commercial services rather than industrial output. Retail sales, for instance, were presumed to have been postponed rather than lost.

Even so, retail losses were estimated to have been about \$3 million. Losses in industrial output were estimated at \$49 million.

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The Bakke decision by the U.S. Supreme Court brought the executive directors of three black organizations to a joint news conference in New York City. From left are Vernon Jordan of the Urban League, Benjamin Hooks of the NAACP and the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH.

Bakke Says He Is Pleased

Most Sides Find Support in Bias Ruling

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — Along the entire spectrum of people and groups with a stake in the Bakke decision, there were degrees of satisfaction and relief yesterday.

From Allen Bakke himself — who will enter medical school next fall at the age of 38 — to the civil rights organizations who opposed his challenge to the special minority-admissions program, people drew from the 54 pages of U.S. Supreme Court language the conclusions they most wanted to find.

Mr. Bakke pronounced himself pleased with the decision.

Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, called the decision a "clear-cut victory for voluntary affirmative action" not only in education but in other areas.

Arnold Forster, general counsel of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said that his organization was "comforted that once and for all the United States Supreme Court has held that racial quotas are flatly illegal."

At a news conference of black leaders in New York City, Jesse Jackson, chairman of Operation Push, warned that the part of the decision striking down the minority-admissions program at the medical school of the University of California, Davis, might be received by other universities as a signal to cut back on even those affirmative-action programs that quite clearly have the Supreme Court majority's approval.

Legal Approach
But those other civil rights leaders chose to focus on the part of the opinion establishing affirmative action as a legal approach.

Jack Greenberg, director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, pointed out that the decision left open a number of important questions. "The narrowness of Justice [Lewis] Powell's opinion means that uncertainty as to the validity of some affirmative-action programs will continue," he said. "The matter will be the subject of

continued litigation. But those who want to advance racial equality through affirmative action have a clear legal basis for doing so."

Paul Mishkin, a law professor at the University of California at Berkeley who wrote the principal brief in defense of the university's special admissions program, said that "at the very least, the court repudiates the California Supreme Court's simplistic position that race cannot be taken into account."

No Color Blindness

Mr. Mishkin noted that none of the justices had adopted the view that the Constitution requires "color blindness," a prevalent conservative line of constitutional analysis. The tacit, unanimous rejection of this argument, he said, signals the justices' "recognition that in today's circumstances, the Constitution cannot be 'color-blind' until the legacy of discrimination is erased."

The American Bar Association announced the formation of a special task force to begin an "immediate study of the ramifications of this significant but highly complex decision." The task force will be headed by Erwin Griswold, a former solicitor general.

Sterling Tucker, chairman of the District of Columbia City Council and a former executive director of the Washington Urban League, said that the decision would "break havoc" on affirmative-action programs around the country. "The battle for equality is not over," he said.

No Change in EEOC

[Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, said that the Bakke ruling "certainly do not require us to change our modus operandi in any way we can discern at this time," the Associated Press reported.]

[The EEOC enforces compliance with equal opportunity goals in private enterprise, handling about 80,000 complaints a year.

"I believe that any controversy regarding the necessity for race-conscious remedies has been set to rest by today's decision, because a majority clearly believes that race-conscious remedies are necessary and constitutional," she said.

"I believe," she said, "that the EEOC can continue to require various remedies pursuant to its investigations that find discrimination, and can continue to encourage employers to take voluntary action

to avoid the consequences of the law."

[At the Health, Education and Welfare Department, which draws up many of the affirmative-action rules, Secretary Joseph Califano said that the ruling "sanctions the affirmative-action activities of many institutions across the nation."

[He said that the ruling upholds the government's power to force institutions that have illegally barred minorities to adopt and carry out affirmative-action programs.]

"These rulings strongly support this nation's continuing effort to live up to its historic promise to bring minorities and other disadvantaged groups into the mainstream of American society through admissions policies that recognize the importance of diverse, integrated educational institutions," Mr. Califano said.

[HEW's efforts to make Southern states goals and timetables for increased minority enrollment and hiring in their colleges and universities.

[HEW earlier this year agreed on such plans from Florida, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia and Oklahoma — states that a court ruled had illegal vestiges of segregation in their higher education systems.]

[The court's decision also was praised by officials at the Labor Department, which devises affirmative-action programs for about 300,000 companies involved in U.S. contract work.

"We believe our contract-compliance program meets the necessary test as spelled out by the court," said Donald Ellsbury, an assistant secretary. "The court said you certainly can have affirmative action programs."]

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Charges Recruitment Deceit

Widow of Mercenary Sues Over CIA's Angola Role

By Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, June 29 — The widow of soldier of fortune Daniel Gearhart, executed by the Angolan government in 1976, yesterday filed a \$33 million "wrongful death" suit against the CIA in U.S. District Court here.

Sheila Gearhart of Kensington, Md., charged in the suit that her husband, a debt-ridden father of four, was "lured into Angola by treachery and deceit" by the CIA and the State Department.

Mrs. Gearhart charged in the suit that the former CIA Director William Colby, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and others "had knowledge of the hopeless nature of the war by February, 1976," but "nevertheless, Daniel F. Gearhart was transported directly by the

CIA into Angola without warning of the extraordinary danger to his life."

Mrs. Gearhart's attorney, William Wilson, said that former CIA Angola Task Force commander John Stockwell was "reluctantly" willing to testify in the case to confirm the CIA's involvement in recruiting, arming and paying mercenaries in the Angolan civil war.

Mr. Stockwell could not be reached for comment.

In his recently published book, "In Search of Enemies," he described Mr. Gearhart as one of a half-dozen Americans who joined about 150 British mercenaries flown into Angola by CIA planes and armed with CIA-provided weapons to support the collapsing National Front in the final days of the 1975-1976 war.

Mr. Gearhart, 34, had been in Angola just three days when he was captured on Feb. 13, 1976, by the victorious Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. He testified at his trial that he had placed an ad in Soldier of Fortune magazine and had been recruited for the job by Fresno, Calif., crop duster David Bulfinch just nine days before his capture.

Mr. Williams said that he also would file suit soon on behalf of another mercenary, Gary Acker, 22, of Sacramento, Calif., who is in an Angolan prison serving a 30-year sentence for his mercenary activities.

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Clifford Dupont Dies; Rhodesia's First President

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 29 (AP) — Clifford Dupont, 72, first head of state after Rhodesia broke with Britain and declared independence in 1965, died yesterday.

Mr. Dupont had headed most of the government ministries. When he was made "acting officer administering the government" he was in charge of the External Affairs and Defense ministries and was deputy prime minister as well. In 1970 he became president of the new Rhodesian republic.

He was remembered for his re-tort to the "wind of change" speech by British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in Cape Town in 1960. "We can and will halt the wind of change," Mr. Dupont declared.

Anthony DeLorenzo

BRISTOL, Conn., June 29 (AP) — Anthony DeLorenzo, 63, a former Democratic national committeeman and a former official in the United Auto Workers, has died.

Sylvian Rittmaster Koehler HEWLITT, N.Y., June 29 (AP) — Sylvian Rittmaster Koehler, 63, a philanthropist and patron of the arts, died yesterday at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York after a short illness.

Carl Bixby

SOUTHBRURY, Conn., June 29 (UPI) — Carl Bixby, 83, a radio and television writer and the creator of "Life Can Be Beautiful," one of the longest running daytime radio dramas, died today at his home.

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Abruzzi Hills Get Snow

L'AQUILA, Italy, June 29 (AP) — Snow fell in the mountains above 1,200 meters in the Abruzzi region yesterday, the first summer snowfall in the area in more than 30 years.

Who Won?

Bakke "won." The admissions office of a California medical school "lost." But Americans determined to repair a history of discrimination gained the blessing of the Supreme Court to let race and ethnicity count in programs of "affirmative action."

Everything, in short, depends on how the nation responds to this anxiously contested decision. If blacks and other deprived groups jump to the conclusion that "the white guy" prevailed again, grave damage will have been done. If prejudiced or grudging whites in responsible positions read only that racial and ethnic "quotas" have been ruled unconstitutional, discrimination will find new havens. But if the will to remedy historic injustice is still widely felt, the court has left us the means to work on toward the American dream.

We would have preferred a less contorted legal statement from the court. Many Americans have been satisfied to grant a measure of legal equality while wearying of the more difficult effort to obtain genuine social and economic opportunity for minorities. Many others have used the legitimate concern about standards of merit and "reverse discrimination" to preach contentment with only a formal equity. Too many of these will find sustenance in the 150 pages of crisscrossed Bakke opinions.

It is crucial, therefore, to keep the essential statement of the entire court clearly in view. Five justices ruled that an institution may constitutionally give great weight to race or ethnicity in distributing a social good like admission to a medical school. The remaining four justices kept silent on this point, judging the case without reaching the Constitution. Affirmative action can proceed, with due regard for the fine line the court has drawn: minorities may be helped through the doors of opportunity but not through a separate door that is racially reserved for them alone.

How to draw that line between justifiable remedy and unjustifiable racism was the essential problem before the court. It divided more or less as thoughtful opinion around the country has been divided by it. The debate is healthy and will long continue. The only danger is that petty readings of this case will obstruct the unfinished business of spreading opportunity to all Americans.

Allan Bakke was not the issue in the case that bears his name. He had failed, perhaps unjustly and perhaps because of his age (now 38), to gain admission to 10 medical schools, despite worthy credentials. At the medical school of the University of California at Davis, he encountered a two-track admission system in which 16 of 100 places were effectively reserved for blacks, Chicanos and Asians. Feeling cheated of access to those 16 places, he sued.

It is this crudely labeled separate doorway for minorities that the court found unjustifiable at an institution where there had been no previous discrimination. But the pivotal opinion of Justice Powell explicitly held up as desirable the less gross admissions program of Harvard College, where special weight is given to race and ethnic origin for the purpose of extending opportunity to a broader range of Americans. He perceived a great constitutional distinction between Davis and Harvard: four essentially like-minded colleagues did not.

So nothing will have been lost if the Harvard way becomes the nation's way. As Justice Blackmun wrote, from the side of the precarious majority endorsing racial classification, "In order to get beyond racism, we must first take account of race. And in order to treat some persons equally, we must treat them differently. The ultimate question, as it was at the beginning of this litigation, is: Among the qualified, how does one choose?"

The ultimate answer remains: With conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Insecurity

If "slander" in the Soviet sense of the word is now going to hang as a legal sword over the heads of Western correspondents in the Soviet Union, fair and full reporting on Soviet society will soon become impossible. And if the Soviet government has really thought through the implications of this new policy, then even more serious speculation is in order about the present course of that society.

To threaten correspondents with fines and jail for what they write — for non-Soviet readers — is to attempt to extend the laws of Soviet totalitarian society to the free institutions of the West. Forget Helsinki and all the pious pledges about facilitating the flow of information and ideas. This kind of bullying will make reporting from Moscow either wholly suspect or useless. It will invite retaliation against Soviet correspondents. It will further endanger relations.

Our concern goes beyond The New York Times' obvious interest in this matter. One of our correspondents in Moscow, Craig Whitney, and Harold Piper of The Baltimore Sun, were summoned to a civil court Wednesday morning by the State Committee for Radio and Television to face a suit for "slander." The charge, as they understand it, is that they bear responsibility for the views

of persons they interviewed during a visit to Soviet Georgia. Those persons challenged the authenticity of a televised confession by a convicted Georgian political dissenter and the state committee presumably feels officially libeled. It seeks relief by a published retraction as well as punishment of the correspondents.

Suits of this kind cannot be brought in the Soviet Union without the knowledge and consent of the highest government authorities. Those authorities have been particularly aggrieved in recent years by the access that Western reporters have had to political dissenters, who have risked severe punishment for the chance to air their grievances to the world.

It is conceivable that these dissenters are in fact the intended targets of the Soviet action and that the new policy of intimidation strikes only incidentally at Western reporters. But whatever its motives, this Soviet move is a step backward toward the darkest hours of the cold war. It is an act of fear and insecurity by a global power that purports to be unafraid of peaceful competition, which surely includes the most elementary contact with the rest of the world. Let us hope it is all a mistake.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Concord on the Concorde

Though the battle of Concorde has ended in defeat for its opponents, it foreshadows a significant victory in the war against airport noise — for we doubt that any aircraft manufacturer will be eager to gamble and struggle the way the British and French have had to in the United States. Besides, the approval announced by Transportation Secretary Brock Adams isn't exactly a supersonic red carpet for every booming aircraft of the future. On the contrary, it is restricted to the 16 Concorde that either have been built or are under construction.

Moreover, the ruling forbids Concorde from flying at supersonic speeds and thus creating supersonic booms over any part of the nation; and a curfew continues on Concorde flights between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

The action does open 11 more airports to Concorde, which has been flying a total of 17 round trips a week to Kennedy Airport in New York and six round trips to Dulles Airport outside Washington. But Mr. Adams notes that these local airports could, if they wished, adopt "reasonable nondiscriminatory" noise rules that would keep out the Concorde. That seems fair enough at this point, especially since the real setback to anti-noise

efforts occurred long before the Concorde arrived: it happened when jets were introduced and when airport managers failed to enforce their noise standards against domestic planes. As we have mentioned before, the greatest airport noise-pollution problem in greater Washington has come from the jets at National Airport — not the Concorde at Dulles. Fairfax County (Virginia) Supervisor Martha Pennino, who was one of the leading opponents of Concorde, was candid on this point: "In all honesty," she said upon hearing of the federal ruling Tuesday, "since the plane has been flying in and out of Dulles, I've only had two complaints." That's been more than two years.

So any Concorde of the future at least will have to meet noise standards that were set for subsonic planes in 1969. They should be held to the stricter standards that were set for subsonic planes in 1975, but there's still time to get back to that. For now, at least, the Concorde has permission to fly, which is by no means a guarantee of financial success: so far, it's been a money-loser, which in the long run may be the most effective noise curb of all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

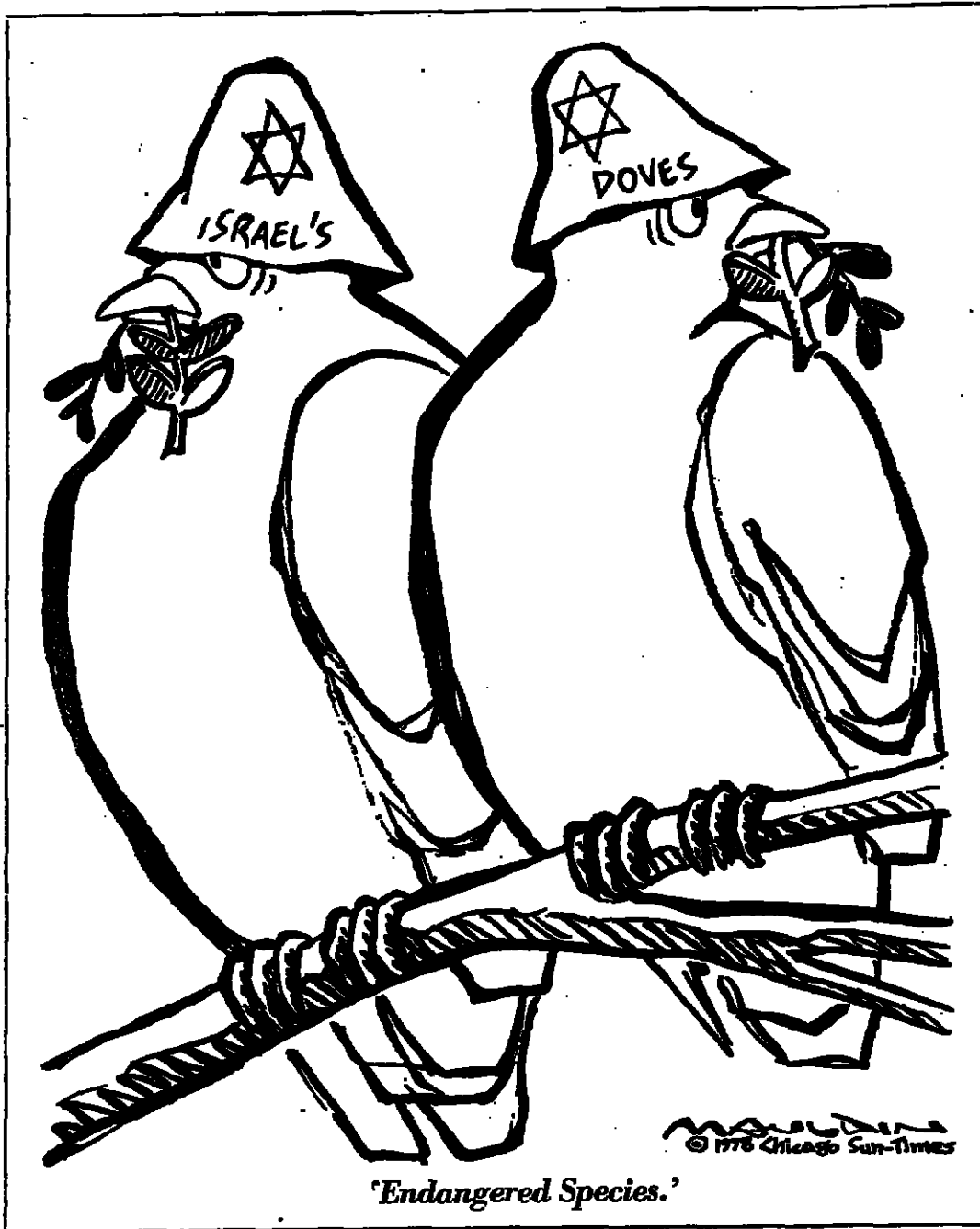
June 30, 1903

KIEL, Germany — Kaiser Wilhelm's minute inspection of Admiral Cotton's flagship, the U.S.S. Kearsarge, at Kiel yesterday, may have caused a German-American incident not in keeping with the recent expressions of amity between the two countries. The view is freely expressed here, that the Kaiser invited himself, in order to make a thorough inspection of the battleship.

Fifty Years Ago

June 30, 1928

HOUSTON — With a dry platform and a wet candidate, and with prohibition still very much an issue, the Democrats emerged from their national convention this morning with Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York and Sen. Joseph Taylor Robinson of Arkansas as their standard-bearers to oppose the Republican ticket at the polls next November.



Whither French Socialism?

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS — French Socialists are experiencing their own time of troubles in the wake of the Union of the Left's defeat in March's legislative elections. In assessing the lessons of that defeat and debating the shape of its future, the Socialist Party must cope with the problem of maintaining internal unity while reaching agreement on a program acceptable to the different groups that compose it.

Officially, the Socialist Party is divided into a majority and a minority, with proportional representation of both in its elected bodies. But the majority is further subdivided into a coalition of three groups whose respective leaders are Francois Mitterrand, Michel Rocard and Pierre Mauroy. Estimates of the relative numerical strength of these groups are difficult to ascertain with any precision. As the acknowledged leader of the party, Mitterrand of course has a decisive voice on most issues, but his following is largely a personal one. As for Rocard, whose brilliance is widely acknowledged, observers doubt that he could muster as much as 20 percent of the party's members behind him. Mauroy, along with Gaston Defferre, controls the party's largest working-class battalions. These were inherited from the old SFIO in which Mauroy was prominent and which provided the rank-and-file core of the present-day Socialist party. On the other hand, the strength of the official party minority, known as CERES, can be estimated with relative accuracy, since it is reflected in votes on which the majority and minority have divided in the past. CERES, led by Jean-Pierre Chevènement, is credited with controlling some 25 percent of the party's 160,000 members.

Differences

In the program debates now going on within the party, differences between the majority appear, paradoxically, less wide than those existing within the groups forming the majority. CERES occupies the far left of the party spectrum. The uncompromising foe of any social democratic orientation, it has a class-conscious approach to social analysis, and in a more or less orthodox Marxist tradition advocates a complete break with capitalism and its replacement by a planned economy. CERES sees the road to power as possible only through cooperation with the Communists and therefore strongly advocates reinstitution of the now somewhat defunct Union of the Left. In foreign policy, if CERES is hostile to Soviet totalitarianism, it is no friend of the United States, which it regards as the bulwark of world imperialism.

Rocard and his supporters occupy a different pole in the socialist political constellation. Rocard is best known for his advocacy of "autogestion" or workers' self-management in industry, which he contrasts with the centralizing, statist, nationalist and protectionist traditions of the French left. More than any of his rivals, Rocard has shown a greater appreciation of the role of the market place in the workings of the modern economy. In the Socialist Party Congress held in Nantes last year, Rocard noted that every Socialist experiment that has resulted in eliminating the play of market forces ended up developing bureaucratic economies. And he warned that were the French Socialists to adopt a program that did away with the free market, its efforts to build socialism would be doomed to failure. Chevènement has vigorously denounced Rocard's views as the prescription for a social-democratic socialism.

To locate the positions of Mitterrand and Mauroy with respect to those of CERES and Rocard is not easy. There can be no question, nonetheless, that Mitterrand is a good deal closer to CERES than to Rocard. As for Mauroy, his SFIO heritage is a social-democratic one; but his ultimate approach will probably be influenced by considerations involving the struggle for leadership in the party as Mitterrand's reign draws to an end as much as by his social philosophy.

With some simplification, perhaps, it can be said that the Socialist Party must choose between two program options. One points in the traditional Marxist direction and would seek to end the "exploitation of man by man" by substituting a planned economy for capitalist free enterprise. The other, the social democratic approach, would retain the market along with a large if not dominant private sector and would seek to achieve social justice through redistributive legislation and to democratize the operation of the private sector through various forms of autogestion.

The ultimate choice the Socialists make will very largely determine their external alliances and influence their electoral prospects. For if, as Francois Mitterrand repeatedly points out, the Socialist Party has become the leading party of the left in terms of popular support, that support — around 23 percent of the total in the first round of the legislative elections — is far from sufficient to enable it to come to power on its own. To win an election, the Socialists need allies on their left or right. Under Mitterrand's leadership, the party is likely to opt, as it has opted in the recent past, for alliance with the Communists and for a program that is more traditionally Marxist in its emphasis than social democratic.

Choice

The choice of such an orientation raises a number of questions. Can the program it embodies win the support of a majority of the French people? The evidence is unclear despite the fact that the left's defeat last March has been primarily attributed to the disunity prevailing in the Union of the Left. The distrust by major segments of the French population of a collectivist orientation and their deep scepticism regarding the democratic bona fides of the Communists warrant at least some doubt that the left would have won the elections even if united. And there is an equally important related question: Will the Communists ever loyally accept partnership in a coalition in which the Socialists are the dominant partner, a condition that appears to be a *sine qua non* of a victory for the left?

Serious difficulties of another kind arise if the Socialist Party chooses to pursue a social democratic orientation. For then it must seek alliance with parties of the French center and center-left like those currently gathered together in the Union for French Democracy. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing might well welcome such a coalition, for it would permit him to achieve his goals of reconciling the French people with each other and of diminishing social inequalities while freeing his government from dependence on Gaullist support. It is highly likely, moreover, that a coalition of this sort would elicit the support of a majority of the French people who, opinion polls have frequently shown, desire social reform without a sharp tearing of the fabric of existing institutions.

Haunted

The Socialists, however, are haunted by the dangers inherent in the choice of this option. Many vividly recall the fate that befell

Socialist-center governments under the Fourth Republic, when efforts at reform were submerged by the imperatives of cold-war politics and a government led by the party's leader, Guy Mollet, waged a colonial war in Algeria it had come to office promising to bring to an end. The decline in party fortunes that set in in the 1950s ended only when Mitterrand took over its leadership in 1971. Today, again, many Socialists fear that an alliance with the center will inevitably frustrate efforts at social reform however much their partners avow similar goals.

Which way then for French Socialism? The choice it ultimately makes is a fateful one for the future of the party . . . and of France.

South Africa: Problem at Home

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — I spent a good part of two days recently at a conference with mostly white and, by their standards, mostly liberal South Africans, and came away wondering whether even the most "enlightened" precincts of the South African establishment acknowledge the depth of the fix they are in.

Few of these worthy people, brought here by the South African Foreign Affairs Association, projected any urgency about their country's racial problems; the South African Asian who demanded an immediate end to legal discrimination was an exception. Their sense seemed to be that the white community was struggling to master a painful situation and, with a modicum of foreign understanding, could probably pull it off. That foreign pressure undercuts domestic reform was a regular refrain. There was much talk of the economic and strategic interests that supposedly bind their nation to ours in "the West."

Upside Down

But it seemed to me they had it upside down. How can halfway prudent South African whites not feel that their house may be about to burn down? How can they manage to express more dismay over what they take to be the course of U.S. policy than over their own government's conduct? How can they claim to be of the West when

there is nothing left in the West like the system of force and ruler's law by which one race dominates the others in South Africa?

One explanation may be the reinforcement received from the Americans they seek out or, more precisely, from the Americans — a diminishing circle, it seems — who care to partake of their company.

With some exceptions, the Americans at this conference suggested that there are more important things in the world — like cobalt or sea lanes or Communism — than race, and that South Africa doesn't have to be defensive about race. Anyway, to retired Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, for instance, what counts is that "South Africa" guns are pointed in the right direction" against the Communists. "South Africa is sometimes called a repressive police state, and that's simply not so," he said.

Former diplomat Edmund Gullion elicited nods of tentative satisfaction by suggesting that administration policy was now being moderated by events in Africa and by domestic political influences.

One can understand how white South Africans would take what comfort they can from Americans who, without intending to give a moral reprieve to apartheid, take positions critical of U.S. policy. The risk is, however, that South Africans will be tempted to see a latent understanding or tolerance

for their still-halting approach to race, and that they will convert that perception into yet another excuse to go slow.

South Africans who feel that way tend to discount the pressure part of U.S. policy — the other part involves communication — as a tactic of an administration that may itself be temporary. They attribute much of U.S. policy to domestic political requirements, which may change. U.S. attitudes toward South Africa do seem to be relatively undeveloped. I do not detect incipient sympathy for white South Africa or broad support for the administration's more forceful pronouncements, such as Vice President Mondale's year-old, since-shelved affirmation of one man, one vote. We are still working out a position.

Regardless, I think South Africans are gravely mistaken to look here for relief. Neither blessings nor condemnations from abroad will make any substantial difference if other South Africans do not see the white community to be moving toward a more just society in which nonwhites get a bigger share of the economic and political pie.

Disheartening

It was disheartening to hear South Africans ask that Americans come up with useful ideas for "pluralistic" solutions. "Pluralism" is the code word for a "third way," between the official apartheid system and one man, one vote. It is much discussed by the "enlightened" whites, who find analogies in Switzerland, Cyprus, even Ethiopia.

But it is not for Americans to offer ideas about pluralism or, for that matter, to give South African specific directions about any particular path. South Africans, otherwise quick to resent U.S. prescriptions for their future, ought to be the first to say so.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

are entitled to at least equal treatment on the basis of cost of living.

We must hope that in the full Ways and Means Committee reason will prevail. In any case the people are entitled to know on what basis the committee reaches its decision.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

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Carter Said to Be Facing Decision on Neutron Arms

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — President Carter soon will have to make another controversial decision on the production of neutron weapons, informed administration sources said yesterday.

But on Capitol Hill, some legislators, including Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., who last year led congressional opposition to the new generation of tactical nuclear weapons, are fearful that the new decision may be classified.

These developments have resulted from the inability of administration officials to resolve their differences over how to implement the president's April 7 announcement that he was deferring immediate production of neutron Lance missile warheads and 8-inch artillery shells.

In making that decision, Mr. Carter ordered the Defense Department to go ahead with "modernization" of the Lance missile warhead and 8-inch shell, "leaving open the option of installing the enhanced radiation (neutron) elements."

At issue is just what modernization should entail and particularly whether it includes building the neutron elements now or in the future.

Administration and Capitol Hill proponents of neutron weapons, who were disappointed by Mr. Carter's April 7 decision, have been pressing an immediate go-ahead for two production lines — one building the low-yield nuclear shells and warheads, the other the neutron cores that could be fitted into these shells, making them neutron weapons.

Others within the administration want production to start now on the low-yield weapons and building of the neutron cores to be delayed at least a year.

On April 7, Mr. Carter said that the ultimate decision on producing neutron weapons would depend on the Soviet Union and the "degree with which they show restraint in conventional and nuclear arms programs and force deployments."

Without a time period between production of weapons and their neutron cores, some officials believe that there would be no incentive for the Russians to make any arms control gesture.

On the other side, officials have argued that without simultaneous production, it could be two years or more before neutron weapons would be available if the president decided he wanted to convert the low-yield warheads and shells.

They also have argued that if the Russians make any response, other than saying that they will not build their own neutron weapons, it would come only after they saw that the United States was going ahead with production.

The Energy Department could not decide between the two production alternatives.

Shortly after the president's April statement, Energy Department officials sent the Pentagon plans for proceeding both ways. It was expected that the Defense Department would quickly approve one way or the other and production could move ahead, using fiscal 1978 funds originally approved for neutron weapons by Congress last year.

At the Pentagon, however, questions were raised about the option that called for simultaneous two-track production of the low-yield nuclear weapons and the neutron cores.

Officials from the State Department, National Security Council and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency entered the discussions.

Concern was voiced by other officials that the two-track course also would make it appear that the president was retreating from his April 7 decision.

So the Pentagon, too, is struggling with the issue. Officials said that the options are expected to go to the president officially next week, but they would not guess when a decision would be made.

An Expanded Veterans Aid Bill Passes House, 398-5

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — The current Capitol Hill fad for cutting spending steps dead when it comes to veterans' benefits, as the House proved yesterday by passing a veteran-pension bill that would increase the program's cost by about \$40 billion during the next 20 years.

As Rep. John Hammerschmidt, R-Ark., said during debate yesterday on another bill increasing veterans' benefits, Congress has "always expressed a willingness and even eagerness" to vote for veterans bills.

Despite the fact that the pension bill would substantially increase the cost of the program over current law, and despite the fact that it was a major overhaul of the program, which Veterans Committee Chairman Ray Robert, D-Texas,

called "the most important bill brought to the floor by the Veterans Committee since I've been here," the bill was brought up under a process designed for noncontroversial legislation, and passed by a 398-5 vote.

The only opposition to the bill came from Rep. Glenn Anderson, D-Calif., who thought that the bill's bonus for World War I veterans, \$67 a month extra for each veteran over 80 years old, was not generous enough. Anderson wanted to give the 720,000 World War I veterans, their widows and children \$160 a month.

Fought Increases

Budget Committee Chairman Robert Giacomini, D-Conn., fought the increases when they were proposed in a budget resolution in May, but he lost overwhelmingly

and he resigned himself yesterday to opposing only Rep. Anderson's attempt to defeat the bill so that even more money could be added to it.

The House bill would amount to a 104.4-percent increase for a veteran and his spouse. The Senate Veterans' Committee has passed a bill that would cost \$711 million the first year and would allow only a 68-percent increase for a married veteran.

The House also passed a bill that would give a 6-percent cost-of-living increase to about 2.25 million disabled veterans with service-connected injuries or illnesses and about 325,000 widows and children of veterans who died in service. That bill would cost \$343 million a year or \$1.7 billion over five years. It passed by a 400-1 vote.

Veterans' Preference Lining

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP) — A House committee is giving President Carter a major victory on his civil-service revision plan by unexpectedly approving his controversial phase-down of the lifetime job preference given to veterans.

The 16-9 vote came on a compromise put forth by Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., after months of intense lobbying on the issue by the administration, major veterans groups and women's and civil-rights groups.



Indians on protest march wait outside Pennsylvania Capitol in Harrisburg Wednesday.

Indians to Camp in Washington in Treaty Protest

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI) — Three thousand Indians plan to turn the Washington Monument grounds into a village with tipis for eight days next month.

The Indians intend to showcase their culture and to peacefully protest bills in Congress that organizers say are designed to abrogate U.S. treaties with Indians and deny them fishing, grazing and mineral rights.

The Indians, currently in York, Pa., began a nationwide march last winter, called the "Longest Walk," which will end July 15 in Washington. They had threatened to come without a permit

and camp in the city, but worked out a deal with the Interior Department whereby most of the demonstrators will camp in suburban Maryland.

The demonstrators are expected to converge each day on the monument grounds for speeches, religious ceremonies and entertainment. Officials said that the Indians will erect about 50 tipis, 2 council lodges and an altar.

A ceremonial march into the city July 15 will begin the demonstration. A religious ceremony and vigil from July 16 to July 19 will be conducted near the Lincoln Memorial, and an outdoor workshop and conferences will continue July 20 to July 22 on the monument grounds.

In Report by OAS Commission

Uruguay Accused of Rights Violations

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — Uruguay was charged yesterday with wholesale violations of human rights, including arbitrary arrest, torture and murder of political prisoners.

The allegations were contained in a 70-page report by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to the eighth General Assembly of the 26 nations of the Organization of American States. The commission, an autonomous agency of the OAS, is made up of seven lawyers and jurists nominated by member governments.

The Uruguayan government, dominated for the last five years by the armed forces, issued a 155-page rebuttal denying many of the commission's allegations and asserting that its repressive actions had been necessary in order to combat leftist terrorism and subversion.

In its reply, however, Uruguay, which twice refused to receive the commission for an on-the-spot investigation of alleged rights violations, did confirm that 20 of the 25 persons listed in the report had died while in detention. It denied that they had been tortured.

Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira said that although Uruguay categorically rejected the commission's "condemnatory assessments," and disagreed completely with its procedures, his government would continue to cooperate with the agency and hoped for "a more objective and fruitful dialogue" with it. However, he did not extend the long-requested invitation for a commission investigation in Uruguay.

Mr. Rovira was brought face-to-face around the assembly table with Andres Aguilar, the Venezuelan lawyer and diplomat who is chairman of the rights commission.

In addition to the document on Uruguay, Mr. Aguilar presented the commission's annual report, which included a section reporting serious rights violations by Chile's military government, and a separate report alleging widespread offenses by Paraguay.

The commission said that witnesses who testified before it had agreed "on the major points" of torture methods they said were used by the Uruguayan military and police. These included beatings, the use of electric prods to sensitive parts of the body, repeated immersion upside down in a tank of water, mixed with vomit, blood or urine, and sexual acts of violence.

In reply, the Uruguayan government rejected the charges and said that "no form of torture or mistreatment is used in any place of detention, arrest or confinement." It confirmed, however, that a number of detainees were hospitalized in military hospitals with "traumatic lesions and other abnormal

conditions" that had resulted from confrontations with authorities.

"The real causes for those hospitalizations are the activities and confrontations that subversive and seditious elements had with the armed forces of the republic during the state of internal war decreed by the [Uruguayan] general assembly," the government reply said. It rejected the commission's appeal for an investigation as being "both contrary to law and counterproductive."

In response to another commission inquiry, the Uruguayan government reported that, as of Aug. 15, last year, there were 2,366 individuals in detention for alleged "subversive and seditious" activities.

Fringe Benefit Taxation Is Attacked in U.S. House

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — The House yesterday ordered the Carter administration to stop trying to tax the fringe benefits of workers, a potentially explosive issue that could affect millions of taxpayers, rich and poor alike.

In an overwhelming 386 to 12 vote, the chamber approved legislation that would bar the Treasury from issuing final regulations on taxation of fringe benefits at least until 1980, by which time the House hopes to tackle the issue on its own.

The size of the vote was a clear signal to the administration that Congress will not stand for any broader taxation of fringe benefits, which have mushroomed in recent years to become a major part of workers' contracts.

Commerce Department figures show that last year fringe benefits accounted for \$166.3 billion, or 14.4 percent of the \$1.15 trillion in wages and other compensation paid American workers. In 1967, they were only 9.4 percent.

Rules Vary Widely

Technically, the tax code requires that all income be taxed, whatever its form. In practice, however, the rules vary widely. Some fringe benefits, such as company-paid health-insurance premiums, are specifically exempted by law.

Jerome Kurtz, Mr. Carter's appointee as IRS commissioner, has argued that most fringe benefits

should be taxed as wage or salary income. However, his efforts have drawn a vehement backlash in Congress.

The vote marked the second such formal prohibition in a year. Last May, Congress passed legislation barring IRS from issuing new regulations before July, this year. The House also has passed several riders affirming that stand.

Rival Studies

Both the Treasury and the House Ways and Means Committee have begun rival studies on the question, setting the stage for a major battle over the issue late next year or in 1980.

Yesterday's measure, which now goes to the Senate, also would bar the administration from denying tax deductions for commuting expenses to construction workers assigned to temporary out-of-town work sites — a move IRS has tried, unsuccessfully.

Fringe benefits once were regarded as mere "extras" for high-salaried workers, but recently have emerged as a major element in union bargaining. The big surge came in 1971-72, when the wage-price freeze limited raises.

Among the more generous benefits frequently cited are free airplane tickets for airline workers and free tuition for children of college professors. Mr. Kurtz also has suggested taxing the free parking that some employees receive.

SUMMING UP ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

In 1977 DG BANK, both an internationally oriented German commercial bank and the liquidity manager for a system comprising some 4,800 local and ten regional banks in the Federal Republic, continued to expand the scope of its business and services. Our total assets increased by 20 percent to DM 29.8 billion (US \$14.2 billion). From the net profit for the year, DM 30 million have been transferred to reserves. Regarding our consolidated balance sheet, total assets have grown by 21 percent to DM 43.3 billion (US \$20.6 billion) and shareholders' equity to DM 1.1 billion. The whole banking system we head commands consolidated total assets approaching DM 240 billion (US \$114 billion).

DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, P.O. Box 2628, Wiesenhüttenstraße 10, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, West Germany. Phone: (0611) 26 80-1, Telex: 0412291.

Condensed* Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1977 (DM million)

Assets		Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	
Cash	183.0	Due to regional cooperative banks	14,055.5
Bills receivable	611.6	Due to other banks	8,762.6
Due from regional cooperative banks	4,270.4	Due to non-bank customers	2,445.5
Due from other banks	12,700.9	Bonds and notes issued	2,963.4
Treasury bills	1,259.4	Provisions and global valuation reserves	154.4
Bonds and notes	3,738.1	Other liabilities	430.4
Due from non-bank customers	5,750.2	Research and educational funds	3.0
Equalisation claims on public authorities	78.9	Capital and reserves	982.0
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	539.0	Profit after transfer to reserves	17.6
Premises and equipment	47.1		
Other assets	635.8		
	29,814.4	Endorsement liabilities	351.6
		Guarantees	3,445.4

Condensed* Statement of Income for 1977 (DM million)

Expenses		Income	
Interest paid and related expenses	1,391.6	Interest earned and related income from lending and money market activities	1,343.6
Staff expenses	59.6	Current income from securities and investments	201.0
Operating expenses	47.8	Other income	62.5
Taxes	61.1		
Other expenses	29.4		
Net income for the year	47.6		
	1,607.1		

*The complete financial statement, to be published in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Gazette), was examined and certified without qualification by TREUARBEIT Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, public accountants, Frankfurt am Main.

DG BANK
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
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Movies in Paris

The Melodrama Returns With Fancy Imitations

By Thomas Quinn Currier

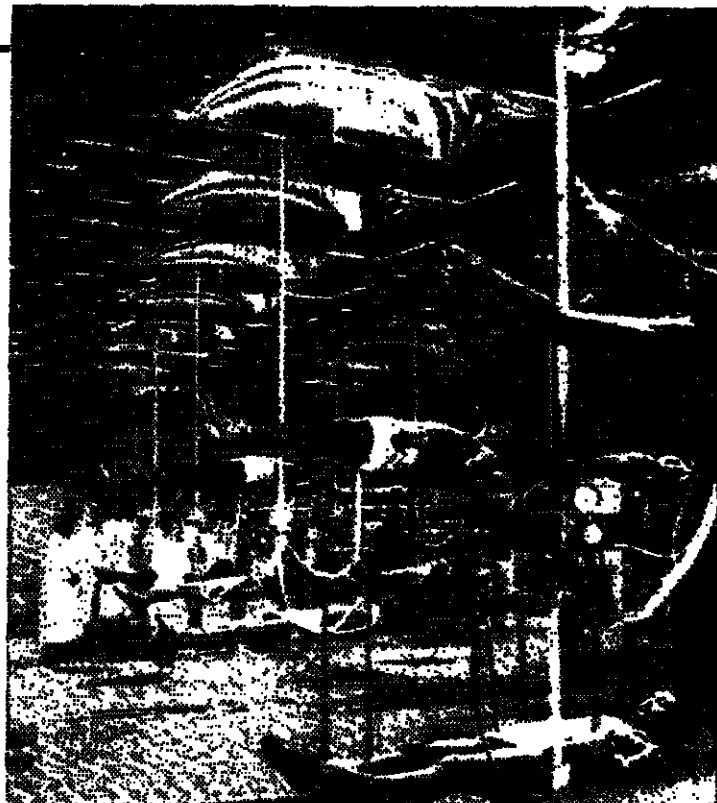
PARIS, June 29 (IHT) — The venerable melo trade is trying for a comeback in "Coma" (at the Normandie and the UGC Odéon in English) and in "The Amsterdam Kill" (at the Mercury in English). Both are in bright, rainbow colors and have a sleek, modern look, but their scenarios are mere variations of the hiss-the-villain hokum that in recent times has been consigned for mockery to the beer-and-pretzel parlors. Popular taste varies little, but these fancy imitations of the red-meat melodramas that once shook the peanut galleries are unlikely to quicken the audience pulse as their models did.

What of the hero of "Chinatown Charlie," who climbed up the backs of a half a dozen extras standing on each other's shoulders to liberate the girl held captive on the top floor of an obscene pension? What of the pride of Mayfair pushing her returned husband down a well to retain her high position in "Lady Audley's Secret"? What of the Oxford rower led astray by the temptress, Fornosa, to dilly and gamble on the eve of the great boat race in "The Railroad to Ruin"? Or the detective Hawkshaw revealing his

identity by pulling off his false whiskers at the climactic moment of "The Ticket of Leave Man." Or the ticking bomb in "The Fatal Card." Or the human bridge across the yawning canyon in "The Span of Life." Or the ex-convict puncturing a policeman into somnolence with a hypodermic needle in Willard Mack's "Kick In." Or the Irish rebel breaking out of his cell and scaling the ivy-covered wall to save his sweetheart from the double-dealing Michael Feeney in "The Wicklow Wedding." Try to find their match for suspense in the modern-improvement movie.

Clandestine Clinic

"Coma" is quasi-science thriller in which patients undergoing operations in a Boston hospital are drugged into a lasting comatose state, pronounced to be suffering permanent brain damage and whisked off to a clandestine clinic. There, like so many breathing corpses, they swing in computer-manipulated hammocks. When a call for a heart or a kidney comes from Switzerland or Brazil, these human wrecks unwittingly supply the desired organ.



Clinic scene from U.S.-made science thriller entitled "Coma."

The grisly racket arouses the suspicions of an alert intern and she investigates the gruesome commerce, and in so doing encounters more perils than Pearl White ever did as Pauline. She is pursued by a hired killer, reports her findings to

the villain, who operates under a guise of respectability, and the secret passage, hocus-pocus and smashing of glass doors is appropriated from the old melodramas. The neo-Pauline is Genevieve Bujold and the dastardly doctor is Richard Widmark.

"The Amsterdam Kill" is a tale of illegal drug traffickers whose empire stretches from Hong Kong to Holland. Robert Mitchum is the fearless Interpol investigator who cracks the far-flung ring. He dodges bullets, is chloroformed and kidnapped, suffers torture and after several wild chases discovers that his immediate superiors are among the culprits.

The scenario has left out the customary blonde who falls into the lecherous hands of the enemy, but includes all the other familiar tricks of the double game. Views of Dutch flower markets and Hong Kong harbor contribute splashes of local color to relieve the drabness of an uninspired script, while Bradford Dillman, a capable actor, does what he can to enliven the commonplace role of the Far East contact.

—FRANK VAN BRADKLE

Sharps and Flats

NICE — The Newport Jazz Festival, with George Wein and Simone Ginzburg, will present the Grand Parade of Jazz in the Jardins des Arenes de Cimiez July 6-16, 3 p.m. to midnight every evening. Among the many musicians who will be appearing: Lionel Hampton, Buddy Rich, Dizzy Gillespie, Bill Evans, Stan Getz, Stephane Grappelli, Buddy Guy, Junior Wells, Kai Winding, Jonah Jones, Mary-Lou Williams, Hank Mobley, Kenny Burrell, Lee Konitz, Bill Doggett, Shelly Manne, Cat Anderson, Helen Humes, Clark Terry, Illinois Jacquet, Major Holley, Harry (Sweets) Edison, John Lewis, J.C. Heard, Jo Jones, Hank Jones and Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis. There will also be plenty of Cajun and Creole cooks serving up gumbo, jambalaya, red beans and rice, and, naturally, fried chicken.

GENEVA — Trombonist Al Grey and saxman Jimmy Forrest, two former "Basie greats," along with Sir Charles Thompson, Isla Eckinger and George Bernasconi, will be featured at the Popcorn Club from July 3-15.

LONDON — The Freddie Hubbard Quintet comes into Ronnie Scott's on July 3 for one week, replacing Helen Humes. Champion Jack Dupree is at the 100 Club on Oxford Street July 7-9 at 7 p.m. each evening.

OSLO — Lee Gaines and his Delta Rhythm Boys, starting a Scandinavian tour, will be at the Regnbuen in the Mullerhollet for the month of July.

PARIS — Bob Dylan, in his first

Paris appearance on his latest tour, will be at the Pavillon de Paris from July 3-8. The Ted Curson Quintet is at the Stadium on July 6 at 9 p.m. and Brazil's top singer, Martinho Da Vila, is at the Mogador every night at 8 p.m. with a Sunday matinee at 2 through July 16, with surprise guest stars every night.

ANJOU, France — Over the weekend, as part of the Anjou festival, there will be jazz at the Cloître du Ronceray: Ron Blake on July 1 at 9 p.m. and the Anachronic Jazz Band at 11. The following day, the Nomy Clark quartet, L.F.C. trio and the Middle Jazz Quartet at 3 p.m. Sugar Blue appears at 6 and Archie Shepp at 9.

This week's top single record in —

A Relaxed and Happy Bride Takes Stroll in Monaco

By Hebe Dorsey

MONTE CARLO, June 29 (IHT) — The bells rang and the sun shone when Princess Caroline came out of the Grimaldi Palace today on the arm of her husband, Philippe Junot.

The Roman Catholic wedding was performed in the palace's chapel, with only 100 or so attending. Among them Henri Giscard d'Estaing, son of the French president, Cary Grant and Ava Gardner, David Niven and his wife and lots of Monegasque officials and close friends of the family, such as American designer Vera Maxwell, Mrs. Paul Gallico, widow of the writer, and Fleur Cowles Meyer.

The princess and her husband looked happy and relaxed as they smiled for photographers, at least 100 of them, shouting "Caroline," plus the three major U.S. networks, CBS, NBC and ABC. The square was crowded with people, mostly tourists, who started arriving as early as 9 a.m. There were security forces everywhere.

Princess Caroline wore a simple, beautiful white embroidered organ-dress by Dior, of a classic shape — high-necked, long-sleeved and belted over a full, swirling skirt. Her face was framed by two round-

ed hair ornaments made of white silk flowers (by Alexandre) that held her short veil.

She carried a bouquet of fresh orange blossoms. Philippe Junot wore morning coat and white boutonniere.

Walk Begins

As the couple began their walk up the narrow Rue Gaspari, leading to the Town Hall, people started applauding, and the parents made an appearance at the windows of the palace.

The cafes and curio shops, as well as the square, were decorated with French and Monegasque flags and many windows had pictures of the couple. People were lined all along the way to the Town Hall square, cheering and applauding. The princess dropped her bouquet on the altar of the Virgin at the Chapel of Mercy, then crossed the street to the Town Hall to sign the register, receive the congratulations from the mayor and the Monegasque population's present of a chest of silverware. They returned by car to join their families and friends for lunch.

Instead of having the lunch at the palace, Princess Grace had arranged to have it on the square, in a



Caroline and Philippe on their religious wedding day.

wooded umbrella-pine area that overlooks the sea.

The couple made an appearance at the balcony, waving to the crowds then went down and, with Princess Grace leading, walked over to the lunch area, while the or-

chestra played a medley of American musical tunes.

Everything went as scheduled for Princess Caroline's low-key wedding. The schools were closed but banks and offices were open as usual.

Ballet: Stuttgarters Stress Cranko Repertory in Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 29 (IHT) — Unlike New York or London, Paris has seen almost nothing of the celebrated Stuttgart Ballet, so it was no wonder that the seats and stairways of the Theatre de la Ville were packed as the company gave a panoramic view of its repertory — four programs encompassing 13 works during its two-week stand.

Perhaps for this reason there was much more emphasis here on the ballets of John Cranko — the company's founder and creative spirit from 1961 until his death in 1973 — than in London, where the troupe recently made its third visit in four years (IHT, June 7).

The six Cranko works in Paris were varied, including the relatively

early "Opus I" (1965, to Webern's music); "Legende" (1972), a showpiece pas de deux for Marcia Hayde and Richard Cragun set to a Wieniawski violin showpiece, and two major works, "Brouillards," a string of vignettes to Debussy's piano preludes, and "Initials R.B.M.E.," Cranko's romantic celebration of friendship for his four leading dancers.

The Stuttgarters' way of getting the best from other choreographers was documented in Kenneth MacMillan's "Song of the Earth" and "Requiem," as well as in "Volunteers" of Glen Tetley, who briefly succeeded Cranko. But Marcia Hayde, now artistic director as well as prima ballerina, is looking to the future and giving

some young choreographers among the company's dancers an opportunity — and boldly presented some of the results here.

Patrice Montagnon's "Death and the Maiden," set to Schubert's quartet, has a "Young Girl" (Lucia Montagnon), "a man like Schubert" (the poetic Egon Madsen), and another less profiled solo male, but the bulk of the dancing is carried by separate quartets of girls and boys. It was written squarely on the music, fluent and agreeable and a bit bland.

William Forsythe's "Galileo's Dream" is no less than an attempt to represent choreographically the conflict between the astronomer and his discovery, on one hand and the official truth of the church and

society on the other. The American choreographer set it to Penderecki's spiky, tension-laden First Symphony, a challenging choice, but one that stretched his own inventiveness thin in the process.

The heart of the work is a ballet within a ballet in which a group of dancers representing Galileo's discovery disrupts the world of the pope, the Medici and their followers — the latter represented by a parody of figures from romantic ballet, a dubious analogy and not a particularly dramatic one. The pope (Carl Morrow) got the dancing plum, a convulsive solo that must have been the balletic equivalent of an excommunication threat, while Reid Anderson did his dignified best to depict the scientist's anguish.

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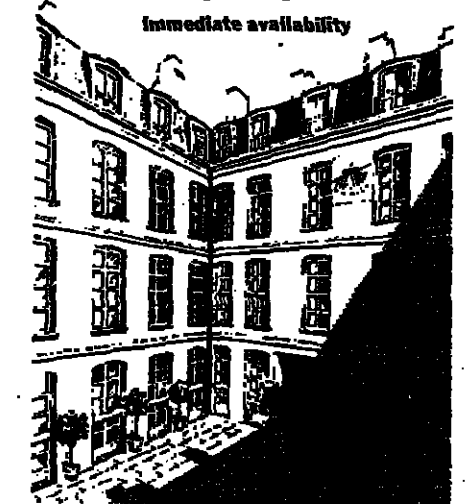
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Oil States Seeking 5% Rise in '79

Nigeria, Indonesia, Saudis Cite Figure

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP-DJ) — Nigeria's oil minister has called for a price increase of "at least 5 percent" next year by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In Jakarta, Indonesia announced that it also would support a 5 percent increase. Energy and Mining Minister Dr. Subroto said Indonesia would be happy if oil prices were increased by that amount.

In an interview, the Nigerian official, Col. Mohammed Buhari, said OPEC must have a price increase of at least that much to offset the impact of inflation and the weakened dollar used in payment.

The 5-percent figure, which translates to about 64 cents a barrel based on the current benchmark price, also has been mentioned by some other OPEC members, including Saudi Arabia's oil minister, who said it is the leading price "moderate" in the group. The benchmark price for Saudi Arabia's light-crude oil has been frozen at \$12.70 a barrel since mid-1977.

This suggests that the 13 OPEC members are nearing the conclusion that a price increase for 1979 will be enacted at the December meeting but that it will be a modest one.

Oil Surplus

Mr. Buhari, federal petroleum commissioner as well as chairman of Nigerian National Petroleum Corp., is Nigeria's chief representative to OPEC. Nigeria, in turn, is a leading U.S. supplier of crude oil, along with Venezuela and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Buhari confirmed that Nigeria, which has been considered to be a pricing "hawk" by OPEC observers, agreed with others at last week's Geneva meeting of oil ministers that the exporting group could not raise prices in the second half because of the current world oil surplus.

"If we increased the price at this time," there would be less demand and then more of a glut," he said.

At the meeting, however, the ministers decided that a committee of economic experts would meet soon to assess the impact of the weaker dollar on OPEC purchasing power. Based on that group's findings, OPEC could hold a special meeting and raise oil prices before the next regular semiannual meeting in December.

At the Geneva meeting, Mr. Buhari had maintained that oil prices could be increased at this time only if OPEC made further production cutbacks. In the interview, he said these production reductions should be on a regional basis.

Mr. Buhari did not comment on the alleged discounting of official prices. A key grade of Nigerian crude oil, for example, has been officially reduced in price since earlier this year to \$14.12 a barrel from \$14.32. Industry sources claim there have been further, unofficial discounts ranging up to 17 cents a barrel. But he did say the official reductions have helped bring about an apparent turnaround in Nigeria's oil output, which has been as high as two million barrels a day. Output fell to slightly below 1.6 million barrels a day in March but currently is nearing 1.8 million barrels a day.

Mexico Output to Rise

CALGARY, June 29 (Reuters) — Mexico plans to double its present oil production of 1.2 MBD by 1982, Jose Santiago, an official of the state-owned oil concern Pemex, said today.

Exports are planned to rise to more than one MBD from the present 200,000 barrels a day while natural gas production is slated for a five-fold increase over the next four years to more than 2 million cubic feet a year.

U.K. Revises Upward Capital Investment

LONDON, June 29 (AP-DJ) — Total fixed capital spending in Britain was revised upwards by \$3 billion for the first quarter to a seasonally adjusted \$1.031 billion, at 1970 prices, the Industry Department said today.

Manufacturing investment was revised upwards by \$2 billion to \$446 million and spending by the distributive and service sectors was revised upwards by \$4 million to \$548 million. Shipping investment was raised \$2 million to \$38 million.

Carter Oil Fees Seen Having Minor Effect

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT) — An import fee on crude oil, now being considered by President Carter, as a means of reducing imports, would barely slow the inflow of foreign petroleum, according to a congressional study.

A report by the Congressional Budget Office, a copy of which has been made available to The New York Times, argues that such fees would cut imports by only 3.5 percent by 1985. The United States is currently importing about 43 percent of its oil needs, and this is predicted to rise to 50 percent in the mid-1980s.

"The imposition of a crude-oil import fee would have no more than a minor effect on the U.S. balance of payments, especially if fee revenues are rebated to the public," the report said. It would save only \$3 billion in 1985.

Import fees would increase the price of gasoline to the consumer by 5 cents a gallon, the report said, and would increase the nation's inflation by 0.5 percent from this year through 1980.

The report also asserted that "unemployment would rise by about 350,000 to 400,000, although this increase could be eliminated by rebating import fee revenues." Unemployment is currently slightly less than six million, so that 400,000 would be a 6.7-percent increase.

The analysis assumed an import fee of \$1 a barrel in 1978, \$3 in 1979, and \$5 in 1980 and thereafter. The office is a respected official non-partisan arm of Congress, whose duty is to advise Congress as the Office of Management and Budget advises the executive branch.

Quotas More Effective

The administration has reportedly also considered imposing quotas on imports of crude oil, but seems to have pursued that idea less actively than the import fee. The congressional study said quotas would be more effective than fees in reducing oil imports but would be more difficult to administer and more costly.

A quota intended to cut imports 3 percent in 1985 would raise the average price of refined products, such as gasoline, by 4.5 cents a gallon. A quota designed to cut imports 5 percent would raise such prices 8 cents a gallon, while a quota to reduce imports 8.5 percent would raise prices 14.5 cents a gallon.

The report appeared to give mild support to the president's proposed crude oil equalization tax, known as COET.

"None of these three policies — fees, quotas, or COET — are inherently better at conserving oil. The different levels of energy savings attributed to each are a product of the energy prices that would be attained under each policy," the report said.

"Yet COET can be seen as preferable to both fees and quotas in that it eliminates much of the bureaucratic effects of the entitlement program," the report said. That is a complicated device under which refiners of more expensive imported crude oil are reimbursed by refiners of less expensive domestic oil so that their raw material cost are about the same.

The Senate voted Tuesday to forbid the president from imposing oil-import fees. The provision, which was an amendment to an appropriations bill, has not been voted by the House. Whether it will

survive a conference of the two houses is unclear.

Mr. Carter and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger have warned that import fees may be imposed if the Congress does not approve the crude-oil equalization tax proposed by the president in his national energy plan. That tax, intended to raise domestic oil prices and to slow imports, is given little chance of passage this year by many members of Congress and their staff aides. They cite the shortage of time and what they perceive as a national tax revolt as reasons.

Profits Up 13.7%, Says Matsushita

TOKYO, June 29 (AP-DJ) — Matsushita Electric Industrial's net profit rose 13.7 percent to a record 26.35 billion yen (about \$128 million) for the first-half ended May 20 from 23.18 billion yen a year earlier, the company reported today.

Sales were a record 751.6 billion yen, up 7.3 percent from 700.3 billion yen.

The company forecast net for the year ending Nov. 20 at \$4 billion yen, up 11 percent from the previous fiscal year, on sales of 1.55 trillion yen, up from 1.43 trillion yen.

Toyo Kogyo

TOKYO, June 29 (Reuters) — Toyo Kogyo's April 30 first-half net profit rose 23.4 percent to 3.26 billion yen from 2.68 billion yen the previous year on sales of 323.67 billion yen, the company reported today.

It said it expects profit before tax and special items in the Nov. 30 year to rise sharply to about 14.1 billion yen from 8.2 billion on 680 billion yen in sales compared with 628.3 billion yen last year. The rise will be due to production streamlining, lower interest burden and an increase in domestic vehicles sales, the company added.

In other reports:

- Kanebo Ltd. reported a loss of 2.68 billion yen in the fiscal year ended April 30 compared with a loss of 907 million yen the previous year.

Sales fell to 360.2 billion yen from 431.97 billion yen.

- Shiseido reported net profit rose 3.3 percent to 4.71 billion yen in the first half ended May 31 from 4.56 billion yen a year earlier as sales rose to 131.88 billion yen from 122.92 billion.

Henkel Net Off

DUESSELDORF, June 29 (AP-DJ) — Henkel's consolidated profits fell 25.4 percent last year to 56 million Deutsche marks from 75 million DM in 1976, while turnover rose 3.3 percent to 3.75 billion DM, the company reported today.

Parent company profit fell to 66 million DM from 94.7 million DM on a rise in turnover to 2.98 billion DM from 2.89 billion DM.

World group sales of the private company with interests in chemicals, detergents and adhesives rose 5.1 percent to 6.02 billion DM from 5.73 billion DM.

U.S. Issues Bonds With 8½% Rate \$1.75 Billion Issue

A Long-Term Record

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT) — The government yesterday sold \$1.75 billion in 15-year bonds that will carry an interest rate of 8½ percent, the highest coupon the Treasury has ever put on a long-term bond issue in the 188 years it has been in existence.

Treasury bonds have often yielded more in the secondary market, and shorter-term government securities have also yielded more. The Treasury in 1974 sold three-month bills at a peak rate of 9.908 percent, and it also sold six-year 9-percent notes that year. Until now, however, the peak rate for long-term Treasury bonds has been 8½ percent, the coupon set on an issue of 25-year bonds sold in 1974.

In its financing yesterday, the Treasury reported that the average yield in its auction came to 8.63 percent, a rate somewhat lower than the 8.65-to-8.70 percent range that securities dealers had been predicting. The Treasury accepted bids ranging in yield only from 8.62 to 8.63 percent, and it accepted 93 percent of the bids made at the higher rate.

Despite its record-high coupon, bond dealers were concerned that the new issue might not yield enough to attract institutional investors. In the two previous sales of 15-year bonds, dealers bid strongly enough to lower interest rates sufficiently to cause many investors to change their minds and not buy the securities.

Credit Squeeze Eased Slightly By Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, June 29 (AP-DJ) — In a move aimed at modestly easing domestic liquidity, the Bundesbank today boosted by 3 billion Deutsche marks the amount of funds banks can obtain from the central bank at the discount rate for trade bills.

That means 3 billion DM more in trade bills can now be funded at 3 percent, instead of at the 3.5-percent Lombard rate which otherwise would be used.

The head of one commercial bank's money market division said that the cloud of pessimism that has hung over the market in recent weeks is now being lifted, due to both the Bundesbank's measure and because of yesterday's news that the West German cost-of-living index only rose 2.5 percent on a yearly basis during May.

Today's liquidity-easing measure follows the Bundesbank's 7-percent cut in the minimum reserve requirement on domestic and external liabilities, which was effective June 1. That measure freed 4.5 billion DM to flow into the banking sector. But Bundesbank president Otmarr Emminger said that the cut in the minimum reserve requirement "in no way" had been enough to absorb the volume of increased demand on special refinancing facilities.

A spokesman for the Federal Association of West German Banks said today's credit policy decision would not directly ease liquidity on the capital market, but would certainly increase confidence in the bond market.

Avoid U.S. Safety, Pollution Rules, Costs

'Dirty' Industries Export Plant

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 29 (WP) — Many hazardous and polluting U.S. industries are "exporting" manufacturing operations to Third World countries to avoid the high costs of worker and environmental protection standards in the United States and other industrialized nations, according to a study released yesterday.

The five-year study by Barry Castleman, a Washington-based chemical engineer, whose research has been financed by environmental groups, organized labor and Congress' Office of Technology Assessment, was released by Rep. David Obey, D-Wis. He described it as "probably the first major examination of the export of hazardous industries" and said it pointed to a "potentially serious and growing problem with which neither American nor international agencies are prepared to deal."

The study finds that the "flight from regulation" is either in progress or just around the corner in industries including asbestos products, arsenic, zinc, mercury, benzidine dyes and pesticides.

In many industrialized countries, these sectors have been required to install expensive equipment to reduce pollutants and protect workers from toxic elements, some of which have been found to cause cancer. Rather than pay the cost, the industries have moved to less-developed nations where such rules are minimal and "poverty and ignorance make communities quite vulnerable to the exploitation implicit in hazardous export," the study says.

NEW YORK, June 29 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices made minor gains in dull, pre-holiday trading today.

Analysts said the market's weak upward bias may have come from some short-covering and last-minute portfolio adjustments.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the narrow M-1 money supply fell \$1.9 billion in the latest reporting week while M-2 fell \$1.2 billion.

However, the M-1 total for the previous week was adjusted upward by \$1.4 billion to reflect revisions since the May 10 reporting week for errors in the processing of certain cash-item adjustments.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.73 to 821.64 while advances led declines by about 811-to-596. Volume eased to 21.66 million shares from 23.26 million yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose in slow trading with the index up 0.61 to 145.69 and the average price per share up six cents. On the NYSE, National Starch

"By the next decade," the study said, "the export of hazardous from the U.S. to Third World countries is likely to increase. Banning of unsafe consumer products, foods, drugs and pesticides here has often led to the subsequent export of these products. Similarly, U.S. pollution-control laws and occupational health standards may soon lead to wholesale exodus in major industries, as manufacturers move to avoid the large costs imposed here while continuing to sell their products in the United States."

Moreover, some finished products are returned duty-free because the new host countries get preferential tariff treatment, giving them a competitive edge over U.S.-produced goods manufactured here under costly protective regulations, the study says.

The research found U.S. asbestos-textile imports have "soared" since regulations were imposed. One firm, Amatek, closed a Pennsylvania plant in 1973, and by 1974 "imported" about 2 million pounds of asbestos textiles from Mexican-border plants it owned, roughly one-fourth of U.S. imports of asbestos textiles for that year.

Mr. Castleman said Mexican law calls for protective equipment and the posting of hazard warnings, but imposes fines of no more than \$90 for violations compared with maximum U.S. fines of \$10,000.

In an interview, Mr. Castleman said the United States could help control "hazardous exports" by revoking tax credits, fines of \$10,000.

NYSE Gains Slightly in Light Trade

and Chemical jumped 6½ to 70½.

The Internal Revenue Service ruled favorably on the proposed acquisition of National by Unilever's U.S. unit. National holders will vote Aug. 15 on the plan which would pay them \$73.50 a share.

Colonial Stores spurred 4½ to 28½ after Cavenham Ltd.'s Grand Union unit offered to buy Colonial for \$30 a share.

National Airlines was most active and lost ¼ to 17½. Turnover

included block trades of 75,000, 55,000 and 96,000.

Tropicana Products lost 1½ to 45 before a trading halt and Beatrice Foods added ¾ to 25½ after Beatrice said the Federal Trade Commission will challenge its planned acquisition of Tropicana.

Ingersoll-Rand, forecasting record second-quarter and first-half earnings, gained 1½ to 55½. Penn Central Transportation eased ½ to 2½ after trustees of the bankrupt company asked a federal court to authorize completion of its plan of reorganization.

In Chicago, wheat and corn finished mixed, oats fractionally lower and soybeans irregularly higher on the Board of Trade.

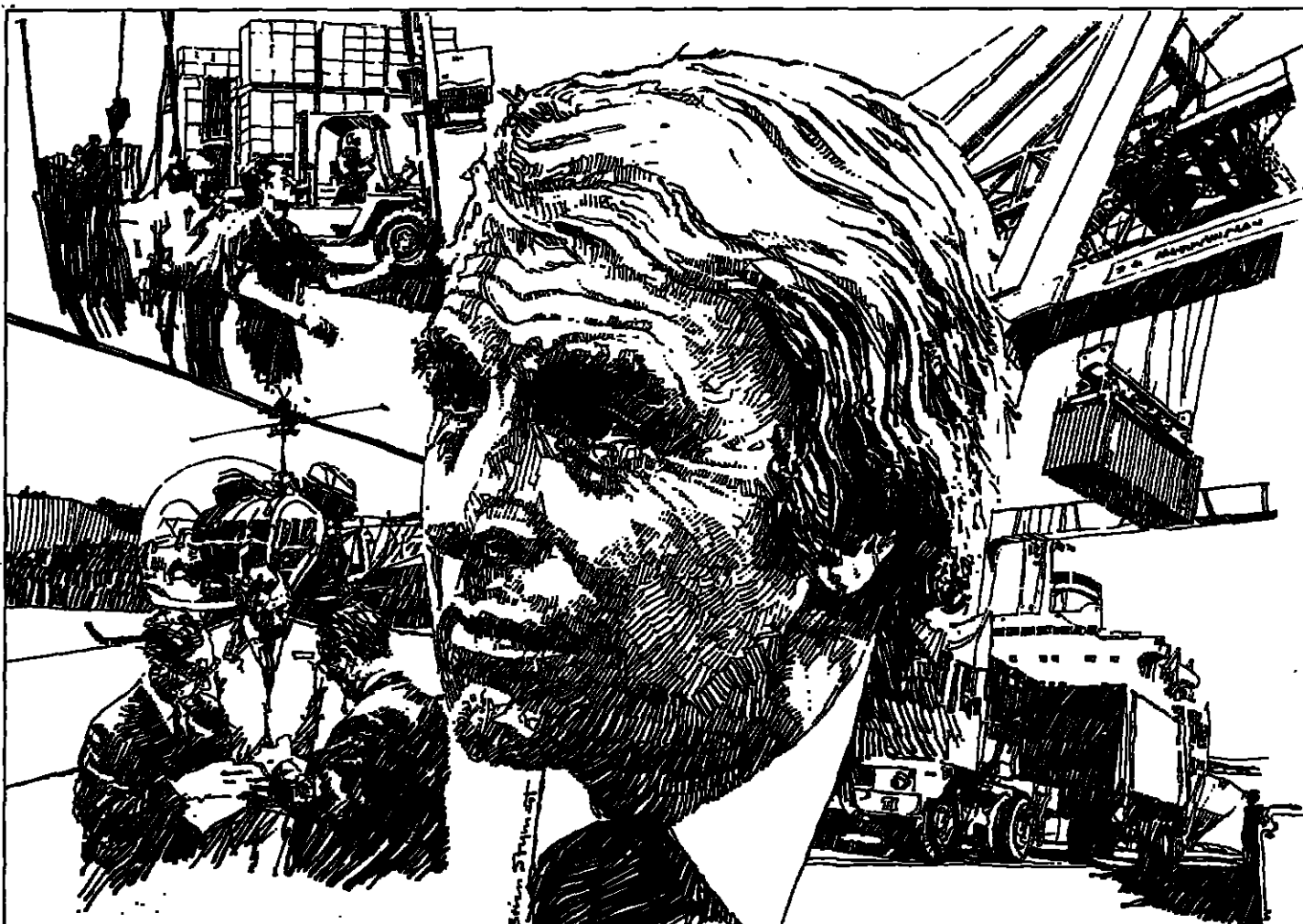
Wheat was off ¼ to 1½ cents; corn off 1¼ to 1½ cents; oats off ¼ to 3 cents; and soybeans up 1¼ to 3 cents.

A lack of fresh news and anticipation over tomorrow's release of the planted acreage report kept trading within a tight range.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

General Mills	1977	1978
Rev. 1st Qtr.	807.0	659.3
Profits	22.01	19.06
Per share	0.44	0.39
Year	1977	1978
Revenue	3,240.0	2,780.0
Profits	128.8	111.4
Per share	2.58	2.25



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What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running ahead of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants — but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (\$4.2 billion in assets; \$433.4 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of December 31, 1977), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogor, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 29

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Year	Company	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408
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114	Treash	40	2.9	4	14	14	5%	3%	Wachit	22	2	46	24	24	+	+
115	Trick	10	0.3	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	9.15	7	7	7	+	+
126	Trowls	1.68	4.8	8	572	335	34%	24%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
127	Trowler	pt 2	5.2	3	304	38	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
128	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
130	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
131	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
132	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
133	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
134	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
135	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
136	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
137	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
138	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
139	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
140	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
141	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
142	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
143	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
144	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
145	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
146	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
147	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
148	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
149	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
150	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
151	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
152	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
153	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
154	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
155	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
156	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
157	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
158	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%	Wachit	22	4.9	7	74	23%	22%	+
159	Tru	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%</								

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Shares			Sales			"Share"		
28	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	28	12,917	588
29	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	29	12,917	588
30	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	30	12,917	588
31	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	31	12,917	588
32	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	32	12,917	588
33	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	33	12,917	588
34	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	34	12,917	588
35	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	35	12,917	588
36	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	36	12,917	588
37	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	37	12,917	588
38	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	38	12,917	588
39	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	39	12,917	588
40	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	40	12,917	588
41	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	41	12,917	588
42	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	42	12,917	588
43	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	43	12,917	588
44	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	44	12,917	588
45	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	45	12,917	588
46	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	46	12,917	588
47	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	47	12,917	588
48	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	48	12,917	588
49	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	49	12,917	588
50	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	50	12,917	588
51	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	51	12,917	588
52	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	52	12,917	588
53	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	53	12,917	588
54	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	54	12,917	588
55	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	55	12,917	588
56	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	56	12,917	588
57	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	57	12,917	588
58	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	58	12,917	588
59	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	59	12,917	588
60	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	60	12,917	588
61	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	61	12,917	588
62	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	62	12,917	588
63	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	63	12,917	588
64	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	64	12,917	588
65	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	65	12,917	588
66	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	66	12,917	588
67	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	67	12,917	588
68	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	68	12,917	588
69	12,917	588	12,917	588	1,333	69	1	

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50

12 Month Stock						12 Month Stock						12 Month Stock					
High	Low	Div.	In \$ Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In \$ Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In \$ Yld.	P/E	100s.

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—Called, wd—When distributed, wi—When issued, ww—warrants, xw—Without warrants, xdis—E-x-distribution.

—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under National Company Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Early highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the one week, but not the latest trading day.

are a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are in for the new stock only.

High Low Close Ch'ge

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
57 3/8	7 3/4	77 1/8	+ 1/8

81-21-1 22-1070

26. Ged

Interest Rates

[illegible]

	Open	Close	N.C.
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Zurich	184.875	184.875	-0.2
Paris (12.5 kilo)	186.64	185.84	-0.9

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Class. Div. Ex. 1—20, 1978

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

NEW YORK Jan. 30 (AP)—

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONALES

KINGDOM OF HAITI

SOLICITATION FOR

INTERNATIONAL TENDERS N° 35-78 ORSM

As a result of the above, the following is proposed:

Thornton Boosts Indians

Detroit Splits With Cleveland

LEVELAND, June 29 (UPI)—The Detroit Tigers split with the Cleveland Indians in the 15th scoreless inning, with the Tigers leading 2-1 in the top of the 15th and the Indians leading 2-1 in the bottom of the 15th.

The Tigers parlayed a pair of home runs by Ron LeFlore in the 15th to take a 4-3 lead over the Indians in the 15th. The Indians, who managed only three hits off Detroit starter and reliever John Hiller, took a 2-1 lead in the 15th. The Indians' single, a doubleheader hit with the Detroit Tigers.

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Astros 3, Red 0

At Houston, Bob Watson hit a three-run homer to snap a scoreless tie in the seventh and Tom Dixon posted his first major league shutout by stopping Cincinnati on four hits in pitching Houston to a 3-0 triumph.

Cubs 9, Mets 8

At Chicago, Mike Kelleher's one-out, bases-loaded squeeze bunt scored Dave Kingman from third base in the bottom of the 10th to give Chicago a 9-8 victory over New York. With one out in the 10th, losing pitcher Butch Metzger, 1-3, hit Dave Kingman with a pitch. Kingman moved to third on Greg Gross' single and Larry Bittner was intentionally walked to set the stage for Kelleher, who bunted a 2-2 pitch for a single.

Padres 4-2, Giants 4-1

At San Diego, Dave Winfield hit a two-run homer in the first inning and pinch-hitter Jerry Turner drove in two more runs with a single in the sixth, lifting San Diego to a 4-1 victory over San Francisco in the second game of a doubleheader. In the first game, Larry Herndon rapped four hits and scored a pair of runs to pace the Giants and Jim Barr to a 4-2 victory.

Cardinals 7, Pirates 5

At Pittsburgh, Ken Reitz' two-out, two-run double gave St. Louis a 7-5 victory over Pittsburgh. Reitz hit off left-hander Tom Seaver, 4-5, scored Ted Simmons, who doubled with one out, and Keith Hernandez, who was walked intentionally.

Dodgers 3, Braves 2

At Atlanta, Ron Cey drilled his second three-run homer in two games and Burt Hooton, Charlie Hough and Terry Forster combined on a six-hitter to pace Los Angeles to a 3-2 victory over Atlanta. Cey's homer, his 10th, came in the third inning off loser Phil Niekro, 8-9, who gave up only three hits.

Phillies 7, Expos 5

At Montreal, Garry Maddox drove home three runs, including a two-run homer during a five-run seventh inning, to stake Philadelphia to a 7-5 victory over Montreal. Expos' rookie starter Dan Schatzeder held Philadelphia scoreless for the first six innings.

Brewers 7-5, Yankees 2-0

At Milwaukee, Jerry Augustine pitched a seven-hitter and Sal Bando singled home the tie-breaking run in the sixth to lead Milwaukee to a 7-2 triumph in the nightcap of a doubleheader sweep of New York. Milwaukee won the opener 7-0 on Mike Caldwell's six-hitter, and Ben Oglivie's three-run homer in the fourth carried Milwaukee ahead of New York into second place in the American League East, 1/2 games behind Boston.

White Sox 4, Mariners 2-0

At Seattle, Jorge Orta's three-run homer in the third carried Chicago to a 4-2 triumph over Seattle. Orta's homer, his 10th, came after one-out singles by Ralph Garr and

NHL Rejects

Bid to Absorb
4 WHA Teams
DETROIT, June 29 (UPI)—The National Hockey League yesterday rejected a merger with the World Hockey Association for at least an

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Detroit

Cleveland

National League

New York

Chicago

Los Angeles

San Francisco

San Diego

Pittsburgh

St. Louis

Milwaukee

Baltimore

Toronto

Philadelphia

Cincinnati

Houston

Los Angeles

San Francisco

San Diego

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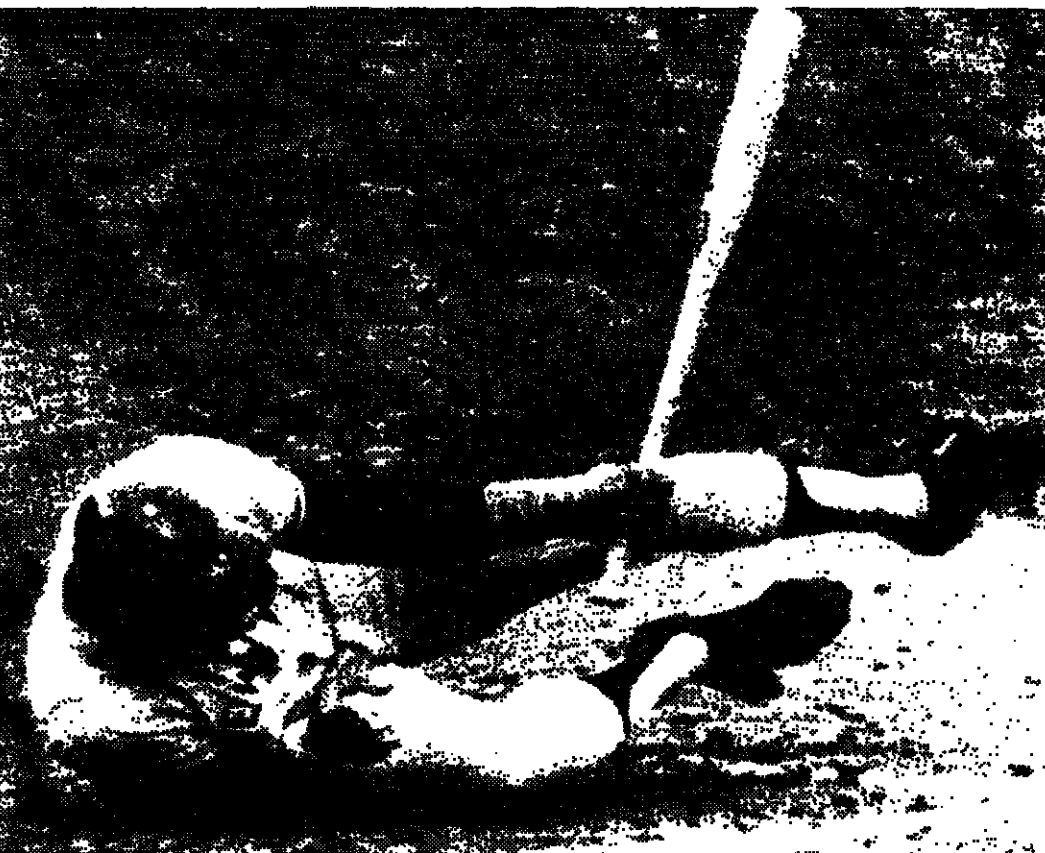
Toronto

Philadelphia

Cincinnati

Houston

Los Angeles



Reggie Jackson tumbles after being hit on pitch by Milwaukee's Mike Caldwell.

Hinault Aims for Stardom

Rain Curbs Effort in Tour de France Warm-up

By Samuel Abt

LEIDEN, The Netherlands, June 29 (UPI)—Carefully prepared and protected, Bernard Hinault set off today in an attempt to become France's next international sports star. He has 25 days to do the job.

Hinault finished a creditable ninth among 110 racers in the 3-mile prologue to the official start tomorrow of the Tour de France bicycle endurance race. Because days of rain have made the streets treacherous, the prologue did not count officially and many of the racers exerted less than their utmost.

Hinault, a 23-year-old Breton who is making his debut in the

Tour de France, was among them, or so he said.

"I did not try to win today," he explained. "There was nothing to prove in this weather and I rode through the city like a tourist."

Serious Competitors

Less casual were Jan Raas and Gerrie Knetemann, who finished one-two. Raas was timed in 6 minutes, 38.94 seconds. Knetemann in 6:40.58, as both raced the clock in blatant attempts to win.

Not renowned as a sprinter, Hinault seemed content with his time of 6:57.65. Before the race he seemed thoughtful and a bit nervous, chatting with nearby conversationalists.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

Boston

New York

Detroit

Cleveland

Toronto

Philadelphia

Pittsburgh

St. Louis

Milwaukee

Baltimore

Toronto

Philadelphia

Cincinnati

Houston

Los Angeles

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Philadelphia

Rain Hails Matches

Fans at Wimbledon Endure Cancellation

By Neil Andrus

WIMBLEDON, England, June 29 (UPI)—Stacey Grindle, Linda James, Catherine Horton and other teenage classmates from the Prendergast school in nearby Cardiff looked forward to an afternoon at Wimbledon today with a chance to dress up, eat sweets and see all the people.

The girls arrived at the All England Lawn Tennis Club by bus at 1:45 p.m., queued in the rain until 2:30 and then paid the equivalent of \$2.50 each for a grounds ticket to the world's most prestigious tennis tournament.

But the 60 Prendergast girls never got to see Bjorn Borg, Guillermo Vilas, Virginia Wade or any of the top stars scheduled for the fourth day. For the first time since 1972, all play was canceled because of rain. And there will be no ticket refund for any of the 29,414 spectators.

Wimbledon's no-refund policy is spelled out clearly on all tickets: "In the event of any curtailment or abandonment of play due to any cause whatsoever, no refund can be made to the holder thereof."

"I think people understood when they buy it," Richard Holt, a member of the championship committee, said today, in explaining club policy.

"It's just a chance you have to take," Linda James said, seated in a dark second-floor corridor outside of the Center Court, where a large tent-like tarpaulin had been hoisted to protect the turf from the showers.

The willingness of Wimbledon enthusiasts to accept almost anything underscores the difference between this tournament and the United States Open championships.

Last summer, ticketholders refused to leave the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, Queens, when they thought one match between Vilas and Jose Higueras, scheduled for the stadium that day, would not be played until later that night. They won the battle.

Ticket refunds on rainouts are treated as part of consumer protection in the United States.

Asked what the highlight of the day had been, Miss Grindle smiled and replied: "The sweets. And I saw one good-looking tennis player but I didn't know his name."

Yesterday, a record crowd of 38,290 swelled Wimbledon's 11 acres. Yet many ticketholders never saw a match because the lines are so long, even for good standing room on obscure field courts. Few U.S. sports fans would pay for a ticket without a guaranteed seat.

Wimbledon officials acknowledged that the tennis explosion finally has hit England, five years after it swept across the United States.

Wimbledon has started the construction of four more grass courts and will add 3,000 more Center Court seats over a period of years. But there are no immediate expansion plans that rise from the move of the U.S. Open this fall from Forest Hills to a \$9-million "National Tennis Center" in Flushing Meadow Park in New York.

Today's rainout may force Wimbledon to modify one of its long-standing policies and start play earlier than 2 p.m. during the next few days. Fred Hyles, the referee, said that scheduling was 90 matches behind, a dilemma that could crowd players into singles, doubles and mixed doubles matches during the same day.

Most of the second round of the men's singles has been completed. The players with the most comfortable path to the quarterfinals are second-seeded Jimmy Connors and third-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis, who seem headed for a showdown in the semifinals.

There has been little drama thus far in women's singles. However, a potentially attractive third-round match looms between Pam Shriver, the 15-year-old American, and 14th-seeded Sue Barker of Britain, a singles semifinalist last year.

Miss Barker should beat Tanya Hargrove of South Africa tomorrow, thus setting the stage for Miss Shriver's Center Court debut, one year after Tracy Austin enthralled the galleries.

1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1974, and Luis Ocaña, the winner in 1973, have both retired. Bernard Thieveny, the winner in 1975 and last year, is unhealthy and off form and Lucien Van Impe, the winner in 1976, is recovering from a broken collarbone.

Still they are competing, with Thieveny 18th today and Van Impe 23rd, both in more than seven minutes.

No Clear Leader

So the field is open and everybody has a favorite, Hinault, Freddy Maertens and Michel Pollentier of the Flandria team. Joop Zoetemelk of Mercier, Heenrie Kuiper of Raleigh.

Little is expected to be known for at least the first week after the tour leaves this city between Amsterdam and The Hague tomorrow morning.

The first stop will be Brussels, with the lead rider not reaching France until Saturday. Then the racers will proceed through France counterclockwise, pass briefly through Switzerland and end on the Champs-Elysees in Paris on July 23.

For the first 10 days, the ground will be level and not until the 10th stage, between Biarritz and Pau on July 10, will the riders encounter mountains. Then, for eight stages, they will see nothing but, through the Pyrenees, the Massif Central and the Alps.

The final few stages of the 22 in the race are flat again, but the mountains will have decided the probable winners by then. History shows that a rider burned out in the mountains rarely has the spirit or opportunity to make up lost time.

Brown Gets Day in Jail

LOS ANGELES, June 29 (AP)—Jim Brown, former pro football star turned actor, was sentenced to one day in jail and fined \$500 yesterday for beating and choking a golfing partner on a South Los Angeles course last October.

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LUXURY LUXURY, 4 bds, 2

